The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4875. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Luxemburg Question Virtually Settled.

The Grand Duchy to Remain Under the King of Holland.

Its Neutrality to be Guaranteed by the Great Powers.

Official Explanations in the British Parliament.

Division on the Reform Bill---A Ministerial Victory.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Basis of Deliberations Agreed Upon.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9—Evening.

The Peace Conference held its second session to-day.

The following basis for the deliberations of the Conference were agreed upon:

First—The territory of Luxemburg is to remain in the possession of the King of Holland as Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

Second—The neutralization of the Grand Duchy is to be guaranteed by all the European Powers participating in the Conference.

Third—The Fortress of Luxemburg is to be razed.

Lord Derby on the Prospects of Peace.

LONDON, Friday, May 10.

Earl DERBY stated in Parliament last night that he considered the preservation of the peace of Europe no longer a question of doubt.

Further Details of the Conference—Explanations in the British Parliament.

LONDON, Friday, May 10.

The Conference met this P. M. and proved a success. The question was settled in favor of peace. Luxemburg remains under the King of Holland. Its neutralization will be guaranteed by the great Powers of Europe. The fortress is to be evacuated by the Prussians and razed. No troops will be kept in the Duchy except to maintain order. The pressure of the defiant attitude of opposing Powers and the great war preparations led to the speedy action of the Conference. Only details remain to be settled. The treaty is to be signed on Friday or Saturday.

In the House of Lords, in reply to a question of Lord RUSSELL, Lord DERBY said the Conference as to Luxemburg met to-day, and he believed all difficulties would be immediately overcome, and although nothing yet was signed there was no doubt that the peace of Europe had been secured.

In the House of Commons, in reply to the question whether the Government intended to guarantee the neutrality of Luxemburg without first taking the opinion of Parliament, Lord STANLEY said the Conference had met a second time to-day, and although he could not enter into details, he might say a substantial arrangement had been come to by the Conference on all matters in dispute, so that an amicable settlement was now practically realized. [Loud cheers.] He congratulated the House and country that the good sense and moderation of the parties primarily interested had averted the unspeakable calamities of an European war. [Cheers.] With respect to the part taken by Her Majesty's Government they had acted in accordance with constitutional usage on their responsibility as advisers of the Crown, which responsibility they were ready to vindicate. The matter was very critical. They were informed that every movement increased the gravity of the case, so that he could not take on himself to postpone an arrangement desired by all parties interested, when by so doing he might prevent a settlement altogether.

With respect to guarantees he was sorry to see the House show susceptibility, but he took it for granted that the House was aware that England and the rest of the great Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1839 had absolutely guaranteed Luxemburg to the King of Holland, and all the Government had now done was to adapt that guarantee to the present circumstances of the case and the changes in the Germanic Confederation. They had not extended but rather limited the guarantee of 1839 and the responsibility of the country under it. The negotiations would probably conclude in a few days and the whole papers be laid before Parliament. [Loud cheering.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

Adoption of a Government Amendment to the Reform Bill.

LONDON, Friday, May 10.

In the House of Commons last night a division took place on an amendment made by the Government to the Reform Bill, and the amendment was adopted.

Changes in the Cabinet.

LONDON, Friday, May 10.

Hon. S. H. WALPOLE, Home Secretary, has resigned his position in the Cabinet.

Hon. GATHORNE HARDY has been appointed Home Secretary in place of Mr. WALPOLE, and the Earl of Devon replaces Mr. HARDY as Chairman of the Poor Law Board.

The Debate on the Amendments to the Reform Bill.

LONDON, Friday, May 10.

In the House of Lords, Lord DERBY, replying to Lord COWPER in reference to the meeting at Hyde Park, took on himself the full responsibility of the course of the Government, and said that Lord WALPOLE had tendered his resignation. RUSSELL and GREY severely censured the Government in the course of the debate on DISRAELI's compromise amendments.

In the House of Commons, during the Reform debate, Mr. GLADSTONE said the bill was a shallow, tortuous, dissimulating pretence. He despaired of its being made a good one. Mr. BRIGHT declared it the most unjust and offensive measure ever submitted to the House. ROEBUCK and DISRAELI defended it. The division then took place. Vote for Government, 322; against, 256—majority, 66. The result was received with great cheering from the Ministerial benches.

FRANCE.

The New Ocean Telegraph Project.

PARIS, Friday, May 10.

The new Franco-American Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay an electric cable between Brest and Halifax, has been promised the support and assistance of the Imperial Government.

GREECE.

Departure of an Envoy to This Country.

ATHENS, Friday, May 10.

KANGARIS, the Envoy of Greece to the United States, has sailed for America.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9—2 P. M.

The Money Market is active, and Consols have advanced ⅛d., being now quoted at 91⅞.

American Securities are quoted at this hour as follows:

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds	72
Illinois Central Railway Shares	75¾
Erie Railway Shares	41⅞

LONDON, Thursday, May 9—Evening.

Consols for money	91⅞
United States Five-twenties	71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	75¾
Erie Railway Shares	41⅞

LONDON, Friday, May 10—Noon.

Consols have advanced to 92 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The following are the opening rates:

U. S. Five-twenties	72¼
Illinois Central Railway shares	75¾
Erie Railway shares	42

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased $119,000.

LONDON, Friday, May 10—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 92 for money. American securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway shares	76
Erie Railway shares	42¾

Commercial.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9—2 P. M.

The market for Sugar is firm and quiet at 24s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 9—2 P. M.

The Cotton Market is irregular, and quotations are fluctuating.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 9—Evening.

COTTON tends downward. Sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.

BREADSTUFFS—Are quiet. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. 6d. Corn, 43s. 3d. Barley, 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Peas, 44s.

PROVISIONS—Are generally without change. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 125s. Bacon, 39s. Lard firm and advanced to 53s. Cheese, 60s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Sales of spirits at 11d., and refined at 1s. 2½d. Pot Ashes, 34s. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Resin—Sales of common, 6s. 9d., and fine at 13s. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Cloverseed, 57s.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar, 24s.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Calcutta Linseed, 65s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.; Linseed Oil, £39; Whale Oil, £39; Sperm Oil, £131.

LIVERPOOL, Friday May 10—Noon.

COTTON—There is a better feeling to-day. The market opened at an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d. ℔ lb., and is quite active. It is estimated that the sales to-day will reach 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands were quoted at the opening at 11d.@11⅛d.

The Brokers' circular reports:

Sales of the week 73,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 22,000. The stock in port amounts to 813,000 bales, including 459,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn has declined 3d.; sales of Mixed Western at 43s. ℔ quarter. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s. 9d.; White California, 14s. 6d. ℔ cental. Barley 4s. 9d. Oats 3s. 7d. Peas 44s.

PROVISIONS—Lard firm at 53s. ℔ cwt. Bacon 59s. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Pork 77s. 6d. Beef 125s. ℔ bbl.

PRODUCE—The quotations for produce of all kinds remain unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, May 10—Noon.

IRON—Scotch Pigs, 53s. ℔ ton.

OILS—Linseed, £39; Sperm, £131; Whale, £39; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.

A dispatch from Antwerp, received last night, reports Standard White Petroleum selling at 43 francs ℔ bbl.

Erie and Illinois Railway Shares have each advanced ½ ℔ cent. since the opening.

SUGAR—The market is active. No. 12 D. S. has advanced to 24s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 10—1:30 P. M.

Cotton has advanced ⅛d. since the morning quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 10—Evening.

The Cotton market continued active, and closed firm at the highest prices of the day.

The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.
Middling Orleans	11⅜d.

The sales of the day amounted to 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closed easier. Corn 43s. ℔ quarter. Barley 4s. 9d. ℔ 60 lbs. Oats 3s. 7d. ℔ 45 lbs. Wheat 13s. 9d. for Western Red, and 14s. 6d. for California White. Peas have declined to 43s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market shows no change in prices. Pork 77s. 6d. Beef 125s. ℔ bbl. Lard 53s. ℔ cwt. Bacon 39s. Cheese 60s. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 11d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 2½d. for Refined. Ashes—Pots, 34s. ℔ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Resin—Common Wilmington, 6s. 9d.; Fine American, 13s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Cloverseed, 57s.

LONDON, Friday, May 10—Evening.

Iron steady at 53s. ℔ ton for Scotch Pigs. Oil quiet and unchanged in prices. Calcutta Linseed—Crude, 65s. ℔ quarter.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 9—2 P. M.

The ships *Garland* and *Explorer* sailed from this port to-day for San Francisco.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, May 10.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship *Borussia*, Capt. HANDEN, which left New-York on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, and after landing her English passengers and mails sailed for Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 10.

The steamship *Acadia*, Capt. LEES, from St. Johns, N. B., has arrived here.

FALMOUTH, Friday, May 10.

The steamship *Mississippi*, Capt. SUMNER, which left New-York on the 27th of April, arrived here to-day and sailed again for Havre.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 10.

Arrived, ships *Fort George*, Capt. WELCH, from San Francisco Jan. 10, and *C. S. Thayer*, Capt. THOMPSON, from New-Orleans March 28, and bark *Sophia*, Capt. MATHER, from Galveston March 16.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day examined W. L. TRENHOLM regarding his knowledge of the manner in which President JOHNSON restored property liable to confiscation to rebel owners. Col. ANDREWS, of West Virginia, who was a candidate for Congress against Hon. BETHUEL M. KITCHEN, and who, it will be remembered, was charged in one of Gen. BUTLER's impeachment speeches with having recommended to the President the pardon of deserters from West Virginia regiments, with the understanding that they would vote for him, was also examined. Col. MCEWEN is the name of the individual who presented the letter purporting to have been written by Col. ANDREWS recommending the pardon, and the latter, in his testimony to-day, denounced it as a forgery. He also expressed the opinion that the letter and all the recommendations were prepared as a big job for the benefit of certain well-known lobbyists here.

OPINION ON THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

The Attorney-General's opinion on the Reconstruction Act promises to be very full and exhaustive. It will not only cover all cases arising under the disfranchising clause of the act, but it will likewise define the powers of the military commanders in regulating the Municipal Governments of the States.

WITHHOLDING COMMISSIONS FROM GOVERNMENT APPOINTEES.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has just given an opinion that a commission cannot legally be withheld from an appointee, duly confirmed, who executes proper bonds and complies with all the requirements, for he thereby establishes a legal right to the office. Even if the President becomes satisfied that the appointment is an improper one, he cannot legally withhold the commission. The case which has called out this opinion is that of an Internal Revenue Collector in Arkansas, who was removed on representations of inefficiency, &c., and his successor appointed and confirmed. It was then ascertained that the incumbent had been greatly misrepresented, that he was really a very efficient officer, and the Treasury Department sought to repair the injustice done him by retaining him in the office. The Solicitor holds that if the appointee qualifies this cannot be done. In this particular case the appointee has not yet completed the legal requirements necessary to entitle him to the office, and the original incumbent, under the Tenure of Office Act, holds until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. As to the appointee being an improper person to hold the office, that does not justify the withholding of the Commission unless the evidences of unfitness are so strong as to bring it within the provisions of the second section of the Tenure of Office Act, authorizing suspension for certain causes. The Solicitor has also given an opinion with reference to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury and the President to appoint certain officers in the revenue service. Several new revenue cutters have been built, and the Solicitor holds that as they are new officers, the right to appoint them under the Tenure of Office Act is undoubted.

THE FENIAN OUTRAGE AT CLEVELAND.

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE yesterday called the attention of our Government to the outrage committed on the British schooner *Elk* at Cleveland the other day by a party of alleged Fenians. The District-Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio will prosecute the perpetrators for whatever crime they may be deemed to be guilty.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

NO FEES FOR PROCURING PARDONS.

Some time ago Acting Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, addressed a letter to RANDALL HUNT, New-Orleans, informing him, in reply to an inquiry, that the Department cannot recognize even indirectly or by implication an attorney's interest in a pardon.

Another letter of Mr. SEWARD has also just been made public, addressed to a citizen of Alabama, in which he says:

> "The Government has no officer in its employment who is authorized to procure pardons or make a charge for doing the same."

In addition to the above, a reply was made to W. W. DOWNS, of Texas, as follows:

> SIR: Your letter of the 20th ultimo, stating that the President's warrant of pardon granted to you has been withheld by JOHN T. CROXTON, in default of the payment of $500, is received. In reply, I have to inform you that this Department does not authorize any person to collect fees for procuring pardons. A duplicate is herewith inclosed, which will answer all the purposes of the original.

REPORT FROM THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN ARKANSAS.

A letter has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from Brevet Major S. M. CLARK, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, under date of May 3, 1867, Little Rock, Ark., reporting that he had inspected various points on the Arkansas River as far West as Fort Smith. At the latter place and in the vicinity there is great destitution, particularly among the white people. The Assistant Commissioner is taking measures to relieve the necessitous as promptly as the very slow and irregular means of communication will permit. About forty miles of the only railroad here has been condemned as unsafe. There is considerable ill health among the officers of the Bureau at various points. The Superintendent reports the cholera abating at Little Rock.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The General Land Office has reports which show an aggregate disposal of 22,387 acres of public lands during the last month at the following local offices: Marquette, Mich., 12,284; Nebraska City, Nebraska, 10,103. The greater portion of the land was located with agricultural scrip, and the remainder taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Law, and sold for cash and military warrants. The cash sales realized $3,253.

INDIAN TREATY.

Official proclamation is made of the treaty with a portion of the Sissiton and Warreton bands of Santee Sioux Indians. These Indians not only refrained from the outbreak of the other Sioux in 1862, but some of them periled their own lives to save the whites from massacre. In consideration of these facts, they are exempted from the confiscation of the annuities and reservations of the hostile Indians, and abundant provision is made for their future comfort. They bind themselves to use their influence to the extent of their ability to prevent other bands of Dakota and other adjacent tribes from making hostile demonstrations against the Government or people of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

The Court was to-day engaged in hearing the following motions:

No. 10.—Original. Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company *vs.* Judge of the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. Motion for leave to file stipulation argued.

No. 9.—Original. The United States Petitioners *vs.* De Poli. Motion for peremptory *mandamus* argued.

No. 15.—Original. *Ex parte* Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company. Motion for *mandamus* argued.

No. 181.—Townsend et al. *vs.* Burbank. Submitted.

No. 182.—Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company *vs.* Soutter, survivor; and

No. 212.—Same *vs.* Same. On argument.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Col. J. G. CHANDLER, Major and Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Fourth Military District.

Brevet Capt. JOHN H. O'KANE has been permitted to avail himself of a leave of absence granted in 1865, of which he did not take advantage.

Second Lieut. E. B. HUBBARD, Thirty-second Infantry, ordered to accompany recruits to California.

Brevet Col. JOHN MOORE, Surgeon, assigned to duty as a member of the Army Medical Board now in session in New-York.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. HEGER, Surgeon, is relieved by Col. MOORE, and ordered to proceed to St. Louis, and relieve Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. L. MAGRUDER, Surgeon, from his duties as attending Surgeon on officers and their families in that city. Surgeon MAGRUDER, on being relieved, will report in person to the Commanding-General and Medical Director of the Department of Missouri for assignment.

Assistant Surgeon H. CULBERTSON is relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will report for duty to the Post Surgeon at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

COMMISSIONS TO BE CANCELED.

The following named persons appointed to positions in the army are notified that if their acceptances are not received by the Adjutant-General on or before May 20, 1867, their appointments will be canceled:

Connecticut.—Capt. E. W. Whitaker, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, late Lieut.-Colonel First Connecticut Cavalry.

Illinois—First Lieut. N. C. Burwell, Thirty-ninth Regiment United States Infantry, late Lieut.-Colonel Ninety-third Illinois Volunteers; Second Lieut. Wm. Hanna, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, late Lieut.-Colonel Fiftieth Illinois Volunteers; Second Lieut. R. Martin, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, late Lieut.-Colonel Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers; Second Lieut. T. L. B. Weems, Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Infantry, late Colonel Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

Indiana—Second Lieut. Alexander A. Rice, Forty-first Regiment United States Infantry, late Captain and Acting Adjutant-General formerly of Seventy-second Indiana.

Massachusetts—Capt. Horatio Jenkins, Jr., Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, late Colonel Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry. Second Lieut. H. W. Smith, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, late Captain Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry. Second Lieut. Leon H. Kendrick, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, late Second Lieutenant Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

Michigan—First Lieut. Cyrus A. Loomis, Thirty-ninth Regiment United States Infantry, late Colonel First Michigan Light Artillery.

New-York—Capt. John Birdsall, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, late Major Thirteenth New-York Cavalry; First-Lieut. Julius A. Skelton, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, late Surgeon Fourteenth New-York Cavalry.

Ohio—Second-Lieut. W. S. Jones, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, late Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Wisconsin—Second-Lieut. J. H. Wilson, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, late Captain First Wisconsin Cavalry.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Commander A. C. RHIND detached from command of the *Vermont*, and ordered to command the Naval Rendezvous at New-York.

Commander LEWIS O. KIMBERLY, ordered to command the *Vermont*.

Lieut.-Commander GILBERT C. WILTZ, ordered to the *Sabine*. Acting Volunteer Lieut. DEWITT C. KELLS placed on waiting orders.

Commodore B. F. SANDS has been appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, *vice* Rear-Admiral O. K. DAVIS, ordered to command the South Atlantic Squadron.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Return of the Governor—Importunities for His Signature—The New Capital—The State Constitutional Convention—The Break in New-York, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 9, 1867.

The return of the Governor from his rural home to the Capital, was the signal for the congregation of a numerous body of gentlemen anxious to obtain his autograph to several little bills, which had met the approving indorsement of the legislative branch of the Government.

When the two Houses adjourned, there were something over three hundred unsigned bills lying in the drawers, tucked away in the pigeon holes, and cumbering the tables of the Executive Chamber. Under a precedent established by Gov. SEYMOUR, it has become the usage for the Governor to take his time over all bills left in his hands when the Legislature adjourns. As almost all of the big things happened to squeeze through this year just at the close of the session, and as the Governor is, withal, more of a deliberative body than the coördinate branch of the Government, which is popularly known as such, the friends of these various measures are literally having a "high old time" of it. The Executive Chamber has become a Court, and the Executive a Judge at Chambers, before which the *pros* and *cons* of all measures must be argued from A to Z.

So, when the Court opened on Thursday morning, it was not a matter of surprise to find in attendance a long array of waiters upon Executive favor. The advocates of what is known as the Midland Railroad Bill first obtained the floor, and held his Excellency in their grip until even they were wearied out. Then came the representatives of the Central New-York Railroad Bill, and the Buffalo and Washington Railroad Bill, and the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad Bill, each in their turn arguing, suggesting, beseeching, until all the terms of entreaty of which the language is capable had been bestowed upon the Governor; and then there was a chorus by the entire railroad troupe in glorification of O'DONNELL's bill, which gives each new road a gratuity of $5,000 per mile, and which they all agreed was a very proper and beneficient proposition. After the railroads came the Canal men, anxious about the Oneida Lake Bill, and then through patience and long waiting, CARY and his coexpectants, edged in a few last words in favor of a speedy and favorable consideration of the once-vetoed Cross-town Railroads.

Interspersed between these big fish, who were comparatively whales in this executive mill-pond, came now and then one who wanted a certified copy of a little local bill, or another who solicited an office, or two or three asking for pardons, a reporter in search of an item, a State officer for a consultation, a commissioner, (commissioners predominate largely now-a-days,) for advice, a judge to give an opinion, a distinguished citizen to welcome him back, a lobbyist with a confidential hint, or a wireworker to report progress. It was noticeable that, with perhaps the single exception of the wireworker, who received the immediate attention which the urgency of his business demanded, the Governor came to no definite conclusion. Like your City Judges, he took the papers and reserved his decision.

The celebrated Eight-Hour Bill still lies far down in the Executive pile. It is probable that before acting upon a measure of such importance, the Governor will avail of his privilege to observe the effect of similar enactments now being put in force in other States. The opening scenes in Illinois, Wisconsin and St. Louis are hardly calculated to impress him favorably.

The Legislature having appropriated $250,000 for the erection of a new State Hall, and stipulated for additional appropriations from time to time, as the money may be wanted, to the amount of $3,750,000, the Commissioners have gone seriously to work to execute the trust imposed upon them. After a careful examination of the plans submitted by some twenty or thirty different architects, they have finally concluded that no one of them combines all that is required for the accommodation of the Legislature and the Executive departments. They will, therefore, award premiums to those they deem most meritorious, according to the terms under which architects were invited to compete, and then employ an architect to make a design under their own immediate directions. After this is done, and has been approved by the Governor, they will demolish the old Congress Hall, which now encumbers a portion of the site of the proposed structure, and enter into contracts for the building. It will probably be near the close of the next decade before the Honorable, the Senate and Assembly gets fairly installed in new quarters.

Preparations are being made for the accommodation of the Constitutional Convention, which meets next month. The furniture has been removed from the Assembly Chamber, and the floor under the three last row of seats raised from Sleepy Hollow around to Poet's Corner. This will render the back seats quite as eligible as the front pews. In order to furnish the additional seats and desks for that political abortion, the thirty-two delegates at large, another row will have to be placed in the open space immediately in front of the Speaker's desk.

The Assembly Chamber was always a pest-hole at the best and in the Winter. What it will be in the dog-days, with one-fifth more persons entitled to the privileges of the floor, it is not difficult to imagine. It will be a high sense of propriety that restrains the Convention from accepting the proposition to make Saratoga the scene of its deliberations. To say nothing of the cool retreats, the pleasant and the fascinating surroundings of a watering place, the real solid comforts which Saratoga offers, afford tempting inducements to shake off the dust and heat of Albany.

One almost needs to read the statute books, to realize that a Convention is to be held. The entire vote cast for the delegates at large is scarcely equal to one-third of the votes given at a contested election, and neither the people nor the Press appear to care much whether the Convention school keeps or not. Until within the last few days it has seemed a matter of total indifference as to who should officer the institution. There has been some feeble talk about the Presidency, and perhaps an earnest effort or two for the Senatorship. In connection with the former, I have heard mentioned only the names of Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, of Franklin, Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER, of Ontario, and Ex-Lieut.-Gov. THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga. To-day, it is given out, that the latter gentleman has determined not to allow the use of his name—so that the contest is narrowed down to the two first. It is pleasant to feel that whichever is chosen, the Convention will have a capable, honest and experienced presiding officer.

LUTHER CALDWELL, of Chemung, WALDO M. POTTER, of Saratoga, and J. B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, are acknowledged candidates for Secretary. The name of JAMES TERWILLIGER, the present efficient Clerk of the Senate, has also been mentioned in connection with the position, but I do not think he will permit it to be used in the caucus.

What has gone wrong in your Board of Supervisors?—or what is the secret of the twist things took there yesterday? We up here are a little mystified at the result of the election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. SHALER. We supposed things were fixed for a result quite contrarywise. At least, it was understood that Gen. SHALER was appointed Fire Commissioner to make a chance to return WM. R. STUART to the Board of Supervisors, and that high contracting parties acted on the assumption that such a programme would be consummated. Now it turns out that not that man, but another man's man was the real aspirant, and he is "nowhar." If the set-screws don't hold tighter than this, there will be a terrible crash of machinery before the depot of the next National Nominating Convention is reached. The Superintendent of the new line should look a little more into the qualifications of his engineers. His engine is not a heavy one at the best, and it needs skillful drivers to make it keep the track around the sharp curves.

There is quite a freshet in the Mohawk and Upper Hudson. It is already over the pier, with the prospect of a still greater rise. HAMISH.

Prize Fight Near Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Friday, May 10.

SAM DAVIS and JIM ELLIOTT fought to-day at 10:30 A. M., on Point-au-Pelee Island. ELLIOTT won by a foul after nine rounds, occupying eleven minutes, DAVIS going down without a blow.

DAVIS is badly punished, and is said by many to have sold the fight.

ELLIOTT got first blood and knock-down in the first round. DAVIS went down to avoid; he was several times warned.

On the boat from Detroit two savage fights occurred, in one of which a man had his ear and nose bitten off. Otherwise the affair was orderly.

Maryland Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Friday, May 10.

The State Constitutional Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment. The business transacted was not of general importance.

An order was passed, after considerable discussion, to appoint the usual Committee to prepare business for the Convention, when the body adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, May 10.

CHARLES F. POND, Esq., President of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, died at his residence in this city at 7 o'clock this evening, of paralysis. Mr. POND has been President of the above-named road for twenty-five years. He was a man of many noble qualities, and his many deeds of charity and benevolence are fresh in the minds of our citizens. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Sentence of an Express Robber in Pennsylvania.

TOWANDA, Penn., Friday, May 10.

ARCHIBALD MCGREGOR, who has been under arrest since December last, for robbing the Adams Express Company at Troy, Penn., in July, 1865, was yesterday found guilty, and sentenced to solitary confinement for three years, to pay a fine of $100, pay costs of prosecution, and restore the stolen funds.

Ex-President Pierce at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 10.

Ex-President PIERCE arrived in this city this morning by the steamer from Fortress Monroe, where, it is said, he had gone to visit JEFF DAVIS on important business connected with his trial. After breakfasting at Barnum's City Hotel, he proceeded to the residence of C. W. LENTZ, Esq., to visit JONAH D. HOOVER, Esq., who was United States Marshal of the District of Columbia during his Administration.

Breech-loading Muskets Ordered from the Springfield Armory.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, May 10.

Orders have been received at the United States Armory in this city for a large and immediate increase in the production of the breech-loaders of the latest model. The force of workmen will be greatly enlarged, and the old muskets remodeled at the rate of 500 or 600 per day.

A National Convention of the railroad car-makers will be held in this city on Wednesday the 15th inst.

The Southern Baptist Convention at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, May 10.

The proceedings of the Southern Baptist Convention to-day were confined to the reception of reports from various committees. Able arguments showing the necessity of building up and sustaining the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., were made by Dr. POINDEXTER, of Virginia; J. L. M. CURRY, of Alabama; Dr. SAMPSON, of Washington, and others.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 10.

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, member of Congress from Philadelphia, who arrived here yesterday, made a tour of inspection among the colored schools today, in company with Mayor HEATH and other gentlemen.

Geo. W. Winnemore Convicted of Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 10.

GEO. W. WINNEMORE was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree, for the murder of Mrs. MAGILTON a few days since.

Speaker Colfax at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Friday, May 10.

Speaker SCHUYLER COLFAX delivered his lecture, "Across the Continent," to a large and appreciative audience, in this city to-night.

Decoration of Soldiers' Graves at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, May 10.

The ladies of Charleston observed to-day by visiting the cemeteries in large numbers and decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers.

Fire in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Friday, May 10.

Five drying kilns of GRAHAM, HICOX & Co's. pail factory, were burned this evening. Loss $5,000; no insurance.

Suicide on Shipboard—The St. Lawrence River Rising.

MONTREAL, C. E., Friday, May 10.

A tragedy occurred on board the *Nestorian*, during her voyage to this port. A lady, whose name is unknown, embarked at Liverpool, and between that port and Derry discovered her former husband on board the vessel, and was so seized by remorse that she sprang over the side of the vessel and was drowned. All attempts to rescue her were in vain.

The vessels at present in the harbor are the steamships *Nestorian* and *St. George*, ships *Gleniffer*, *Angelsa*, *Roseneath*, *Pomera* and bark *Clydesdale*.

The river has risen several feet and the wharves are inundated. The weather is cold and wet.

The Baltimore Embezzlers.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 10.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, in the case of JOHN H. ROGERS, indicted for embezzling the funds of the National Mechanics Bank, the jury, after being out all night, came into Court and rendered a verdict of guilty of the fourth count in the indictment, namely: Making false entries in the paying teller's book, with an intent to defraud, but recommended the traverser to the mercy of the Court. Judge GILES promptly sentenced the prisoner to five years' confinement in the city jail, remarking that the ends of justice would be subserved by the lightest penalty the law allows. The prisoner was immediately removed to jail, to the profound chagrin of his family, which is highly respectably connected, and to the disappointment of a large circle of friends who confidently expected his acquittal.

SAMUEL H. WENTZ, the principal in the said embezzlement, who plead guilty some days ago, will probably be brought out for sentence to-morrow.

Affairs in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, May 10.

The large flouring mill of ELI COPPIE, Central Illinois, was burned last week. The loss is $20,000; no insurance.

A lady and three servants were poisoned last Tuesday, by eating candy saturated with croton oil, and are now very sick; one or two of them are dangerously so.

The laying of the track of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, is progressing at the rate of two and a half miles per day. The road is now completed to Fort Harker, and graded fifty miles beyond. The business of the road for last month amounted to $100,000, and the earnings for the first week in May, was $35,000.

A correspondence between Gov. FLETCHER and the State Auditor on the subject of the State finances indicate that the July interest on the State bonds will be promptly paid.

California Stocks—Trotting Horses Shipped from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 10.

The steamship *Golden City* sailed for Panama to-day. She carried out $1,072,635 in treasure, of which $774,312 were for New-York. She also took out 11,630 barrels of Flour.

The following mining-stock dividends have been declared, payable on the 15th inst.: Hale & Norcross, $125 per foot; Crown Point, $80 per foot; Imperial, $15 per share.

The trotting horses *May Queen* and *Latham* were shipped on to-day's steamer for New-York.

The ships *Harvest Queen*, for New-York, with 15,000 sacks of wheat and 4,000 barrels of flour, and the *Harvest Queen*, for Liverpool, with 39,000 sacks of wheat, have cleared.

Flour is unchanged. Wheat dull at $2@$2 12. Legal-tenders, 74.

Whalers at the Hawaiian Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 10.

Advices from the Hawaiian Islands to April 20 have been received.

The following whalers were at Honolulu: The *Ohio*, with 130 bbls. oil; *Florida*, with 300 do.; *George*, with 100 do.; *Lydia*, with 100 do.; *James Allen*, with 430 do.; *Ocean*, with 180 do.; *U. S. Perkins*, with 400 do.; *Joseph Maxwell*, with 40 do.; *Helen Moor*, with 35 do.; *Massachusetts*, with 200 do.; *Monticello*, with 330 do.; *Champion*, with 200 do.; *J. D. Thompson*, with 600 do.; *Harrison*, with 135 do.; *Admiral*, with 350 do.; *Eagle*, with 135 do.; *Daniel Wood*, with 120 do., and the *Europe*, with 310 do.

A shoal of 100 sperm whales was observed near the Hawaiian Islands on the 1st of April, the first for many years, and three were taken.

The Fire at Norfolk, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 9.

The large warehouse in Norfolk, situated on Centre Wharf, which was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, was insured for $4,000 in the Manhattan Company of New-York. The stores in the building, consisting of coal, lumber, and 500 barrels of lime, was owned by J. W. MCCULLOCH & Co., and was insured for $1,500 in the Home Company of New-Haven. The stock outside the building, consisting of coal and lumber, was insured for $5,000 in the National Office at Baltimore. The warehouse was owned by Mr. JOHN M. SOUTHGATE. The fire originated by the high tide washing into the room containing the lime and slacking it.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 10.

It is authoritatively stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was not represented in the late Cleveland Convention, and the resolution in regard to prepaid freights over that road was without its knowledge or sanction.

The Coming Yacht Regatta.

Under the old rules of the New-York Yacht Club the entries for the June regatta have been confined mainly to the smaller class of yachts, the advantage in fixed time allowed them being only recoverable by the larger yachts in a stiff breeze and with a heavy sea. A change in the regulations has just been made, by which, by a sort of sliding scale in this difference of time, the two classes of vessels are put on an equality. This will increase the entries for the June regatta, which hitherto has not been much in favor with the larger yachts, and will impart an unusual interest in the contest. The owners of several of them have, we understand, already signified their intention to compete, and the regatta promises to be one of the most attractive that has as yet taken place in our waters.

In return for the concession thus made the smaller yachts are, we understand, to be allowed to enter for the grand ocean sweepstake (the owners to go in their own boats) to come off on Thursday, the 11th day of July, 1867. Agreed distance, 200 miles; Club rules and allowance of time according to the new regulations. Open to yachts belonging to English Yacht Clubs. The prize is a silver tea service; the winner of the race to give a dinner to the owners of the yachts entering. Entrance fee $50. The following yachts have been entered:

Fleetwing	Mr. G. A. Osgood.
Fleur de Lis	Mr. Dickerson.
Calypso	Mr. Bache.
Widgeon	Mr. H. Lloyd Phœnix, Rear Commodore.
Phantom	Mr. H. S. Stebbins, Commodore.
Sylvie	Mr. Dodge.
Rambler	Mr. Gandy.
Idler	Mr. Durant.
Alarm	Mr. A. C. Kingsland.
Dauntless	Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr.

The books of entry will be kept open until forty-eight hours previous to the race.

Commission on Life-Saving Inventions.

This Commission continues its labors of arrangement, the classification of the all but innumerable documents in their hands being a laborious task. Anxious to deal impartially with all, the Commissioners are unsparing of their time, and scrupulously careful that no claimant, however humble his pretensions to notice, shall escape a fair record in their report. The sittings are now held at No. 23 Pine-street, as the Board is thus enabled to consult the models as they proceed, these being stored immediately above them. This curiosity shop is crowded daily by inventors and their friends, and those who wish to see fathers very much in love with their babies can have the pleasure, and hear them too. Yesterday Admiral FARRAGUT visited the Commission, and remained with them a considerable time. He expressed himself as much interested in their labors, and anticipated the best results from their investigations. Accompanied by the members of the Board, he visited the room above and minutely examined many of the devices, and repeatedly confirmed his expressed appreciation of the inventions, and the deep interest he took in the work of the Commission.

Destructive Fire in Oil City.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Friday, May 10.

A destructive fire occurred last evening at Oil City, destroying a number of tank-cars of oil, six dwellings and the oil-yards of PARKER & PELON and JOHN MAWHINNEY & BROS.

The fire originated from a spark of an engine. A large iron tank, containing a few hundred barrels of oil, was heated to redness, blowing off the top with a terrific explosion. Owing to the small quantity of oil it contained, little damage was done.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Chief-Justice Chase to Preside—The Prisoner to be Sent to Richmond To-day—No Demonstration by the People to be Allowed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Friday, May 10.

It seems impossible to ascertain positively whether DAVIS will be tried or not. To-day, in conversation, Judge UNDERWOOD said that if the trial did not take place it would be because the attorneys on one side or the other were not ready to proceed; that the Court was ready and the Chief-Justice would preside. On the other hand, Mr. CHANDLER, the District-Attorney, expresses doubts as to whether the trial will take place.

It is asserted by one party that the Executive Department does not desire DAVIS to be tried at all, while it is anxious that he shall be released from military custody and the responsibility for his further detention or his admission to bail shall be thrown upon the Judiciary. As the programme is now arranged, the counsel for the Government will not resist the discharge of the prisoner from military custody, who will, in that event, be at once arrested upon a bench warrant under the Norfolk indictment; which being done, and Government counsel professing themselves not ready for trial, they will not resist the application on behalf of the prisoner for admission to bail—authority for which is found in the act of Sept. 24, 1789. But to-night Mr. CHANDLER proceeds to Washington to meet Attorney-General STANBERY and Mr. EVARTS, where to-morrow they will have a further consultation with the Government, and the three will in any event reach this city on Sunday evening with a course of procedure finally marked out.

The declaration of Judge UNDERWOOD that Judge CHASE will preside makes it probable that if the latter is not here on Monday, as now seems likely to be the case, the whole matter may be postponed until his arrival.

The statement that the Grand Jury have indicted the proprietors of certain newspapers in this city is utterly without foundation. No steps to that end have or will be taken. To-day the Grand Jury, after consultation with Gen. SCHOFIELD, refused to indict the street-car conductor for the ejection of the negro SCOTT on Friday last.

DAVIS will be brought up by special boat to-morrow, the purpose to bring him by regular boat having been abandoned. Rooms for his reception are being prepared at the Spotteswood.

Gen. SCHOFIELD and Major MAYO have requested the various newspapers to notify the people not to assemble on the streets upon the arrival of Mr. DAVIS, as no demonstration of any kind nor any crowd will be allowed.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has just received a dispatch from the fort to have carriages at Rocketts to-morrow evening for Gen. BURTON and JEFFERSON DAVIS and wife. DAVIS will occupy the same room at the Spotteswood that he did when he first came here as President of the Confederacy. There is a rumor in circulation that he will arrive to-night, but it is apparently unfounded.

The Jeff. Davis Writ of Habeas Corpus Served on Gen. Burton—Order from the War Department.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 10.

The writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of JEFFERSON DAVIS was served this morning on Gen. BURTON, Marshal UNDERWOOD and Deputy-Marshal DUNCAN. Gen. BURTON first decided to deliver Mr. DAVIS over to the custody of the Marshals to-morrow morning, but afterward determined on obeying the writ literally, requiring him to produce Mr. DAVIS before the Richmond Court.

Mr. DAVIS and family, Gen. BURTON and the Marshals are going to take the steamer to-morrow for Richmond, and upon arriving there will stop at the Spotteswood Hotel. Gen. BURTON on Monday will personally produce the prisoner in the Court.

In the event of Mr. DAVIS being released by Judge UNDERWOOD, under the writ, he will be immediately rearrested and placed on trial under the indictment for treason.

ROBERT OULD and numerous other visitors reached here this morning, bearing bouquets and other presents to present to Mr. DAVIS and his family.

The utmost interest and anxiety is manifested at Norfolk respecting the probabilities of the trial and release of Mr. DAVIS.

The following is a copy of Gen. BURTON's orders:

> WAR DEPARTMENT,
> WASHINGTON, May 8, 1867.
>
> *Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. S. Burton, U. S. A., Commanding Officer at Fort Monroe:*
>
> The President of the United States directs that you surrender JEFFERSON DAVIS, now held confined under military authority at Fort Monroe, to the United States Marshal, or Deputies, upon any process which may issue from the Federal Court of the State of Virginia. You will report the action taken by you on this order, and forward a copy of the process served upon you to this office. By order of the President.
>
> E. D. TOWNSEND,
> Assistant Adjutant-General.

The present indications are that there will be no demonstration by the people on the arrival of Mr. DAVIS, through deference to the wishes of the authorities, though there is great curiosity to see him.

A large meeting of negroes was held to-night with the usual number of addresses.

JOE KELLY, tried for the murder of JESSE MURPHY, of Baltimore, at a horse race, was acquitted to-day.

From Nassau.

The steamship *Corsica*, from Havana, brings files of the Nassau *Guardian* to May 4, from which we gather the following items:

The American bark *Union*, of Bridgetown, Barbados, bound from Trinidad de Cuba to Philadelphia, with sugar and molasses, ran ashore on the reef during the heavy weather at Cat Cay, Abaco, Thursday night. She was boarded next morning by the schooner *Pearl*. The sea was so rough that four attempts were made before the boarding could be effected. The Captain and crew escaped in the vessel's boat, and were picked up by the *Pearl*.

The salvage awarded to-day by the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court for services rendered to the American bark *Transit* and cargo was £1,500 to the salvors, and £10 to the wreck-master, the respondents paying costs and expenses.

The schooner *C. C. Clark*, of Portland, Me., from Martinique, put into Inagua leaking on the 20th April. The leak was stopped, and the vessel had sailed for Portland with a cargo of salt.

The American ship *Nevada*, which was ashore near Memory Rock on the 25th April, had arrived at Nassau.

As the congregation was leaving the Baptist Chapel in Nassau on a recent Sunday, the joists and brick-work flooring of the front steps gave way and precipitated a number of women and children into the tank below. It appears that a supply of water is always kept in the tank for the use of the baptistry. About twenty persons were immersed, but no one was drowned.

Affairs in Hayti.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *Lotus*, from Gonaives, advices to the 25th ult. have been received from Hayti. The election of a President had not yet taken place, as the Provisional Government were awaiting the arrival at Port-au-Prince of Gen. SALNAVE. Of the several aspirants for the office, he is described as standing by far the best chance, as he is very popular both with the army and the people, and enjoys in a remarkable degree the confidence of the foreign population of Hayti, who believe that he is just the man for the crisis, and that under his rule Hayti will enjoy tranquillity for some time at least. He visited Gonaives on his way to the capital, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the people of that town, which he left for Port-au-Prince on the 25th ult.

THE CAVALRY AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

In the TIMES of April 10 and 11, Mr. A. H. Guernsey, in two well-considered articles, gives a concise account of the battles of Chancellorsville. Like nearly all others, however, who have written of the great battles of the late war, he fails to do justice to the services rendered by the cavalry. While Gen. Hooker, commander of the Army of the Potomac, during the Chancellorsville campaign, has honestly admitted that at the crisis of affairs during that week, the cavalry, under Gen. Pleasonton, saved the army from annihilation, Mr. Guernsey sums up their services by saying merely "the cavalry rendered effective service." Mr. Greeley, in his "American Conflict" turns off the cavalry in terms nearly as brief. Considering the important service rendered by the mounted troops in this memorable campaign historians have treated them rather cavilierly, and I beg the privilege, in this article, of making them some amends.

Immediately before entering upon the Chancellorsville campaign Gen. Hooker detached all his cavalry, with the exception of one brigade commanded by Gen. Pleasonton, for a grand raid to be made upon the enemy's lines of communication. This raiding party was commanded by Gen. Stoneman, and, as has been most truthfully said, failed to produce any effect whatever upon Gen. Lee's army. To fit out this expedition Gen. Pleasonton, who was a division commander, had been robbed of one half his command and left with but three small regiments of cavalry—the Sixth New-York and Eighth and Seventeenth Pennsylvania, and two light batteries of horse artillery—Pennington's regular battery and Martin's volunteer. It was expected that the "Stoneman raid" would cover with glory all the officers who participated therein, while those who were left behind should ingloriously stagnate in guarding wagon trains and performing orderly duty. The result proved that those who went for wool came back shorn, while those who remained behind reaped a full harvest of honors. When the army moved the three regiments of Gen. Pleasonton's command were divided, the Sixth New-York leading Gen. Slocum's column as advance skirmishers, the Eighth Pennsylvania leading Gen. Meade's column, and the Seventeenth doing similar duty for Gen. Howard. Each of these regiments, as the columns advanced by different routes into the enemy's country, did considerable skirmishing, and captured a large number of prisoners. The Sixth New-York, at Germania Ford, after a fight to secure the crossing, brought in an engineer officer and 125 prisoners. When the three columns united at Chancellorsville House the cavalry was restored to Gen. Pleasonton, and under his orders reconnoitered the several roads converging to that point. The Sixth New-York having been sent in the direction of Spottsylvania Court-House, proceeded farther than was intended, and in the evening was surrounded by Fitz Hugh Lee's entire brigade, and fearfully cut up. Col. McVicar was killed, and five other officers and fifty men were reported missing. The other regiments were skirmishing in front of the army almost constantly, losing heavily in men and horses, and inflicting corresponding damage upon the enemy.

The brilliant feature of their service, however, was rendered on Saturday afternoon. Gen. Sickles, occupying a position near the right of the line, seeing Stonewall Jackson's flank movement, and being under the impression that it was a retreat of the rebel army, asked for and received Gen. Pleasonton's cavalry to aid him in the "pursuit." The cavalry, with its two batteries, arriving upon the ground, halted for a few moments on an elevation in the open fields in rear of Gen. Sickles. The Sixth New-York was in the act of deploying as skirmishers into the woods when heavy firing on the right gave the first intimation of Stonewall Jackson's attack on the Eleventh (Gen. Howard's) Corps. How this corps broke and fled in utter and complete rout is a matter of history. When the stampede commenced an officer, representing himself to be an Aide-de-camp to Gen. Howard, galloped up to Gen. Pleasonton and asked for a regiment of cavalry to arrest the stragglers and aid in reforming the lines. Gen. Pleasonton dispatched Major Keenan, with the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry to perform this duty, instructing him to charge the head of the advancing column of the enemy, and to delay his movements by any and all means, and at any cost. As Major Keenan started upon this hazardous enterprise, panic-stricken fugitives from the Eleventh Corps came flying back through the position occupied by Gen. Pleasonton. Artillery, infantry, ambulances, caissons, horses, baggage-wagons rushed to the rear in the wildest confusion, in their flight upsetting Gen. Pleasonton's guns, and stampeding his horses. Gen. Pleasonton forthwith put his batteries in position, facing directly to the rear, double-shotted them with canister, and then while awaiting the appearance of the enemy, devoted his attention to arresting the flight of the fugitives. With the assistance of his staff officers, he succeeded in stopping, and placing in position ten pieces of artillery, which, with his own, made twenty-two guns. While he was doing this, Gen. Sickles had ridden back from his corps to learn the cause of the firing in his rear, and seeing at a glance that his command was in imminent danger, he asked Gen. Pleasonton to do what he could to check Jackson's advance until he could bring the Third Corps back to hold that point, which, at that moment, was the key to the whole position of the Union army. That little elevation once in Stonewall Jackson's possession, he could not only throw shells into Gen. Hooker's headquarters in the Chancellorsville House, but from the rear could open an enfilading fire upon the entire army. To hold this important position, Gen. Pleasonton had the 22 guns mentioned, supported by about 100 men of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who were new to the service, and the remnant of the Sixth New-York, which had speedily returned from its wild-goose chase in the woods. This little band had not long to wait for the enemy's appearance. Major Keenan had not time to reach the plank-road by which the cavalry, a short time before, had entered the field, when he found himself confronting the advance of Jackson's column. The order to "charge" was scarcely issued by him when his gallant troops were in the midst of the enemy, and a portion had cut their way through to the plank-road in safety. Major Keenan and several of his officers and men were killed in this brilliant charge. The enemy scarcely felt this blow upon its advance, but speedily issued from the woods and commenced to form a line of battle at the edge of the opening, preparatory to charging Gen. Pleasonton's guns. As they swarmed out of the woods, flushed with their easily-acquired victory over the Eleventh Corps, they shouted and yelled like so many devils, while re-forming their ranks scarcely 200 yards from our position. Gen. Pleasonton had trained his double-shotted guns low, so as to give the rebels the full benefit of their contents, and was about to give the order to fire when an artilleryman at one of the guns shouted, "General those are our troops, I see our flag in the line!" The General turned hastily to a young staff officer and said: "Mr. Thomson, ride out there and see who those people are." The Aid-de-Camp did as directed, galloping out from between our guns, directly toward the dark line of howling rebels, so dimly seen in the closing darkness against the dark background of the woods behind them. Sure enough, the Stars and Stripes were waving from two or three points on the line, and the Aid, unable to distinguish the uniform of the troops, rode to within fifty yards of them, while from all along the rebel line the cry went forth, "Come on, we're friends." He was soon stopped, however, by a volley from these pretended friends, and speedily turned his horse in the opposite direction, having received four bullets on his sabre scabbard and saddle. Before he had fairly turned his horse to ride back, Gen. Pleasonton had given the order to fire, and those twenty-two guns belched forth their charges of canister, carrying death and destruction to the rebel ranks. Three times those howling troops charged, determined at all hazards to carry that position; but no men could withstand that terrible hailstorm of shot, concentrated on their lines at so short range. For half an hour this cannonading was kept up, the darkness and the smoke having rendered it impossible to see the effect it created. But as the rebel bullets ceased to fall among the gunners and their supports, the order to cease firing was given and a small detachment of cavalry sent out to reconnoitre. They speedily returned with the report that the only rebels they could find within a half of mile were the dead and wounded.

It was thus that the Army of the Potomac was saved from destruction on that eventful Saturday evening. The time thus gained had enabled Gen. Sickles to bring his brigades back to hold the position, and as soon as his troops arrived they were sent forward and occupied the woods whence the rebels had so lately emerged for their attack. Singularly enough the Aide-de-Camp whom Gen. Pleasonton had sent out to "see who those people were" had returned in safety through the fire of friend and foe. That night the troops upon that little open space lay upon their arms, the uncertainty of the situation forbidding the closing of an eye, or the straggling of a man. Three or four times during the night a brisk firing on the picket line brought every man to a "ready," and once the enemy attempted to edge in between them and the remainder of the army. The speedy repulse they then received from the infantry prevented a second attempt. Before dawn on Sunday morning, Gen. Pleasonton's command, its ammunition exhausted, was ordered to the rear to replenish, and shortly afterward Gen. Sickles fell back to the "second line" which had been marked during the night.

The subsequent services of the three regiments of cavalry during that campaign, if not brilliant, were arduous. They were employed in picketing the various roads, and had numerous small skirmishes. It is reported that previous to Chancellorsville Gen. Hooker had said that he had not seen "a dead cavalryman during the war," but afterward he admitted that no troops could do better service than the cavalry when given the opportunity. The failure of Gen. Stoneman to fulfill the duty assigned to him resulted in his being superseded in command of the cavalry corps by Gen. Pleasonton. In addition to this recognition of the latter's services he was appointed a Major-General of Volunteers.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, after having taken all the testimony they could gather regarding the Chancellorsville campaign, in closing their report, step outside the limits of their duty to pay the following compliment to Gen. Pleasonton:

> "The giving way of the right (the Eleventh Corps) left Gen. Sickles in a very exposed and critical position. The enemy, under Jackson, continued to advance after the panic-stricken troops until checked by Gen. Pleasonton, who had collected and brought into position some artillery for that purpose. Although a cavalry officer, he handled the artillery with exceeding great judgment and effectiveness. His skill, energy, daring and promptness upon this occasion contributed greatly to arrest the disaster which for a time threatened the whole army. His conduct upon this and many other occasions marks him as one of the ablest Generals in our service, and as deserving of far higher consideration than, from some cause, he appears to have received."

Such praise, from a source more given to fault-finding than to commendation, could only have been awarded upon a full knowledge of the facts. I have been induced to write the above from having observed that historians generally, as I before remarked, have either entirely overlooked the cavalry or turned them off in a few words. The truth is, that the mounted troops had harder service and more fighting than any others. I asked one historian, who was a correspondent with the army during the war, why he had not done justice to the cavalry in his book. His reply was, that "they were always so far to the front and so near the enemy, that it was inconvenient and dangerous to be with them long enough to find out what they were doing."

DUTTON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE JAILS IN KINGS COUNTY.

The condition of the County Jail in Brooklyn is a disgrace to the city, the county and the age. Built many years ago, badly ventilated and arranged, it is now totally inadequate to the demands made upon it by the Justices who crowd and overcrowd it continually. A recent inspection shows that the average number of occupants is three and a half to a cell. The cells were intended but for one. The fearful ravages made by cholera in the building were due in a large measure to the bad ventilation and the unavoidable crowding, which the Sheriff could not control, even if it had been his interest so to do. Now, as the hot weather approaches, for a variety of reasons, the average number of prisoners is greater than it has been in a long time. The presiding Judge (Dikeman) is old and infirm; he finds the impure atmosphere of the court-room detrimental to his health, and from time to time has adjourned his court for three days, for a fortnight and so on, so that the accumulations of *untried* prisoners trench upon the quarters prepared for the new-comers, and bad is made worse.

The Sheriffs of Kings County have for many years been of a different type from the Sheriffs of earlier days. Within a few years both parties have seen the necessity of nominating the best men they could find among the candidates, the results of which secured the election of such prominent and public spirited citizens as Anthony J. Campbell, John McNamee and Patrick Campbell. But the best of men when placed in an office the tenure of which is limited, the responsibilities very great and the compensation in fees or per capita are apt to develop a certain degree of human nature, and as in the case in point make the *thirty-five cents* per diem last as long as possible. The amount granted the Sheriff for each prisoner is but thirty-five cents a day, an absurdly small sum at any time, but evidently far too meagre an allowance when provisions, clothing and fuel cost as they have during the past year. On looking at the report of the New-York Commissioners of Charities and Correction, we find the cost at the Penitentiary for each convict per diem is as follows:

	Cents.	Mills.
For provisions	11	9.4-10
For clothing and bedding	5	6.1-10
For salaries	11	5.1-10
For fuel	2	0.1-10
For miscellaneous	7	0.6-10
Total	38	1.3-10

The care of the convicts under charge of our Commissioners is supposed to be figured down to the lowest possible figure, and we are quite well aware, from the data given in their recent annual report, that grave errors obtain under the most cautious supervision, but the authorities in Kings County allow *three cents less* than the Commissioners here find absolutely needful. It must also be remembered that the care of the jail is only one of the Sheriff's duties. It is, however, a notorious fact that the fees from foreclosures that once made that office so desirable, are now almost, if not entirely, diverted into another channel, leaving the Sheriff with heavy responsibilities but no emolument. This, of necessity, compels a careful guard upon all expenditures, and a natural desire on the part of the Sheriff to get as many people as he can under his control, and to secure also as many one-day commitments as he can.

In order more thoroughly to understand the machinery of this matter, one or two facts are essential. For reasons best known to the powers that be, the Penitentiary of Kings County is under charge of a Committee of the Supervisors, while the Jail is under charge of the Sheriff. The former is a large, beautifully-designed building, fitted up in modern and convenient style; the latter is small, utterly inconvenient, and, to a certain extent, a nuisance. The one can comfortably accommodate 800 or 1,000 prisoners, and averages 200; the other can poorly accommodate 150, and has on an average 250. The Penitentiary officials are paid regular salaries, so it is no object to them to have few or many under their control; the Sheriff is paid by the day and the head, and the more he has the more he makes.

Thus, it is easy to see that if the Sheriff can make terms with the several Justices of the Peace, by which men who ought to be sent to the Penitentiary are sent to the jail, he serves his own pocket and defeats the ends of justice. The law provides that all prisoners sentenced for more than one month must be sent to the Penitentiary, and it is really remarkable to note how many offenders there are who deserve and receive the inside limit of the law—exactly twenty-nine days. Then for all the "one-day" sentences the Sheriff has cause to be thankful, for it seems that if a prisoner goes into the jail at 11 o'clock and comes out at 12, he has been in a legal day, and although he eats nothing, he costs the County and profits the Sheriff the thirty-five cents per diem.

We have every reason to believe that the present Sheriff, Mr. Campbell, does the very best he can with the limited means at his disposal. He has for many years lived and prospered in Brooklyn, and is one of the most respected citizens of the county—but he can't stretch a cell made for one into a room suitable for four; nor can he feed the prisoners at any very choice rate and clear $20,000 a year (which is the orthodox figure) at thirty-five cents a day. The whole system needs revision. The Mayor, District-Attorney Morris, Supervisor Cadley, Sheriff Campbell and others whose present duties and past experiences have brought them in connection with the matter agree, that a change is needed in the management, in the buildings and in the criminal law. Sometimes innocent parties are held there for trial six or eight weeks. The indictment of the Grand Jury may not be obtained in a month, and then the convenience of the District-Attorney must be consulted. During all these delays, often protracted by the illness of the Judge, men and women are kept in the unwholesome prison quarters, associated with bad men and bad women, fed on such stuff as the pittance will procure, and punished severely before they are proven guilty or innocent.

The Legislature ignored the whole subject, contenting itself with authorizing the erection of an Inebriate Asylum, to which bummers, regular drunkards and "occasionals" can be sent. If the Sheriff is to remain in charge of the jail, it is evident he needs a larger building or fewer prisoners, and it is equally evident that if he is expected to clear $20,000 a year honestly, he should have a larger allowance than thirty-five cents for each per diem.

The Sunday-Law Question—All the Recent Orders Revoked by Superintendent Kennedy.

So much mystification and misapprehension having resulted from the Police Captains having misunderstood the precise meaning of the order issued by Superintendent Kennedy, relative to the closing of all places of business on the Christian Sabbath, that functionary saw fit yesterday afternoon to rescind the order altogether, so that business affairs will go on to-morrow exactly as they did on last Sunday. This order was telegraphed from the Central Office to all the precincts in the Metropolitan Police District, and much relief will be experienced by those persons heretofore accustomed to do business upon the Sabbath.

It was remarkable to notice how rapidly the rumors relative to the scope of the original order multiplied, and how conflicting with the preceding one each became. The barbers, accustomed to do a good and profitable forenoon's work on the Sabbath, became alarmed at the proposed restriction, and many of them demanded more definite information relative to the matter. This they generally failed to obtain, as each Police Captain had his peculiar ideas of the order, and applicants were perplexed the more they sought for light.

Grocers and milkmen were exercised, not knowing what to do in the premises; the Orange County dealers being especially harassed by the supposed provisions of the Superintendent's order, foreseeing probable confiscation and loss of license should they persist in furnishing the Sunday breakfast tables of their customers with the customary supply of milk. The cigar dealers were also troubled at the dreadful prospect of their being compelled to close their doors on one day of the week, and they failed to find any comfort in the fact that all other places of business came under the same rule.

But the most important class of Sunday business men, who were alarmed at the sudden advent of the Sunday closing order, were the proprietors of the thousand and one restaurants throughout the City, who have hitherto made ample preparations for the accommodation of their hungry customers on the Lord's Day. Very few of them believed at first that they would be compelled to close on the Sabbath, but the rumor that such was the fact gathered volume from each visitor's fresh report, and they became quite frantic on the subject. Their customers were not far behind the restaurant keepers in their excitement, and it became a serious matter to those gentlemen who are dependent for their daily meals upon the restaurants—fully one man in every six being so placed—and the unfortunates began to lose appetite in contemplating the gloomy prospect.

Newspaper carriers and newsmen generally became impressed with the conviction that the order from the Superintendent was aimed directly at their pursuits, and agitated inquiry was frequently made in the TIMES counting-room if papers could really be sold on the Sabbath as heretofore. The car conductors and drivers worried their passengers with the information that the cars would cease running on Sunday, and the traveling public was thus infected with the general distrust and excitement caused by the announcement of the Police Superintendent's telegraphic orders.

Having raised the tumult until it became portentous, Mr. Kennedy calmed the troubled waters by issuing the supplementary order before named.

A Wall-street Burglary by an Ex-Policeman—He is Arrested and Held for Trial.

For a few months past Sergt. Slater, of the First Precinct, and Detective, Glynn, of the Eighth Precinct, have been looking for Ex-Policeman Yates Esmond, formerly attached to the First Ward Police, he being charged with forgery. While pursuing their investigations these officers became satisfied that Esmond had had a hand in a burglary committed on the premises of Messrs. Nichols, Bowen & Co., No. 68 Wall-street, on Saturday night last, when $220 in silver coin were stolen, the thieves having gained access to the premises by means of false keys. This discovery caused the search to be redoubled, and the two officers mentioned above succeeded on Thursday last in arresting the accused in Laurens-street, near Prince. When taken into custody Esmond appeared greatly excited, which was not subdued when he was informed that the charge against him was burglary, committed in Wall-street. Four large brass skeleton-keys, four smaller ones, a photograph album, a file, some letters, a pocket-book containing $126 in Egg Harbor City Bank bills—a broken down New-Jersey bank.

Sergt. Slater asked him if he had any of the silver he had stolen from No. 68 Wall-street, when Esmond replied that "he had put it all away," and also volunteered the statement that "Gus Ahearn had put all his away too." Esmond subsequently made a partial confession to the Sergeant to the effect that he had, while doing police duty on the 20th of February, 1864, in full uniform, in Wall-street, entered the office of Messrs. Nichols, Bowen & Co., by means of skeleton keys, and carried off $23,000 in depreciated currency and suspended bank bills, the actual value of which being $4,000. The bank bills found in his possession are believed to be a portion of this money.

The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, when a charge was preferred against him by Mr. Geo. M. Bowen, one of the firm robbed, reciting in his affidavit the facts narrated above. Sergt. Slater testified to the purport of the statement made by the prisoner. Emeline Berrian (colored) testified that as she was cleaning the office, No. 68 Wall-street, on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., the prisoner called and stated that he had been sent by Officer Curran to wait there until he came. She asked him to sit down, which he did, but soon after began examining the front door lock, remarking that he was in the lock business and had invented locks which no burglar could overcome. Witness having finished her work the prisoner went away, and she saw no more of him until after his arrest.

The prisoner was held for examination. He is 35 years of age, and said to be respectably connected. Should the charge of burglary not be sustained the prisoner will be taken to Canandaigua, N. Y., for examination on a charge of forgery.

The Emmler Case.

An examination in the case of Henry Emmler, who stands charged with the larceny of $1,000 in cash from his employer and uncle, Mr. Henry Zimmer, of No. 28 Third-avenue, was held yesterday by Justice Hogan. The complainant testified that the accused came to this country in 1865, and brought some money with him; could not say how much, but he gave witness $1,500 in greenbacks to keep; had been traveling with Emmler in the West for the past month; did not know where his wife is, as he had not seen her since April 15; saw the stolen money last on Oct. 27, 1866, when he put $2,950 away in a box in the back part of the store; when he discovered the loss of $2,900 the witness did not make any complaint to the Police; he believed that Emmler had taken the money, being about $1,000 more than was due him; witness had commenced a civil suit for the recovery of the money; had made an arrangement with the prisoner to give him one-third of the profits of the Third-avenue store for his services; never had any quarrel with his wife for having lent the prisoner money; don't know whether she has ever lent him money or not; his wife went to Europe on the 1st of December; received a letter from the prisoner from Hamburg, and answered the same; when the prisoner returned to the country he accompanied witness' wife, arriving on the 1st of February last; received them at the dock on their arrival, and took them to his house; his wife went away to Germany three times; the prisoner stayed at his house one week after arrival from Europe; twice witness had upbraided him for having taken away the $1,000, in the presence of his wife and daughter-in-law; when they were traveling together out West, Emmler sold no goods; the prisoner went with him to Buffalo, and then started off; don't know whether his wife has the goods or not; his wife left while he and the prisoner were traveling together on the 15th of April; has sworn within the past week that the prisoner had several thousand dollars worth of property belonging to him, which had been brought from Europe by his wife.

The remaining testimony was of little interest, and the case was closed by the magistrate taking the papers and reserving his decision. Had the prisoner been discharged as moved by counsel, he would have been arrested on a civil action by a Deputy Sheriff then present.

The Thistle Benevolent Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held last evening at their rooms in the Buck's Head Hotel, when the officers of the last year were unanimously reëlected, viz.: John Straiton, President; Robert Struthers, Vice-President; Thos. R. Sanderson, Treasurer; George Gilluly, Secretary.

The President, Mr. Straiton, submitted the reports for the year, which were gratifying in the extreme, showing that this worthy Society has never been so prosperous as now. The good purposes of the Society are well known. The thirty-seventh annual report shows that last year ninety-one families had been relieved from distress, besides having given to the sufferers by the Portland fire $150. The number of new members elected during the year was one hundred and thirty-six.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $1,026 09, which is the largest amount ever held by the Treasurer at the commencement of a new year. In its dispensation of charity this Society treats all alike without regard to country or creed. The poor of all nations share in its prosperity. A notable feature last evening was the spirit of emulation shown by Capt. Wm. Manson, and the President, Mr. Straiton in the success of the Society by the efforts of these two gentlemen to outvie each other in their propositions for new membership, the result of which was that during the last three months ninety-two new members were proposed by them alone, with the singular result of each having proposed forty-six, resulting to the benefit of the Society in "initiation fees" amounting to $184.

After the regular business had been concluded the company enjoyed themselves with songs, toasts and sentiments the remainder of the evening. Messrs. Bennett, Eadie, McSorley, Cummings and others adding much to the pleasures of the evening. Mr. McSorley was in his usual good humor, and his reference to the Russian possessions lately acquired by the United States was ludicrous in the extreme.

"Auld Lang Syne" was sung by the company, who then separated after spending a most delightful evening. The Society is worthy of success.

Preparations of the Police for the Anticipated Riot.

Superintendent Kennedy issued an order on Thursday to the Captains of Police, which was intended to be kept secret, and copies were not given to the representatives of the Press for that reason. We acquiesced in the wisdom of this course, and no mention of the fact appeared in yesterday's TIMES. As the order in question has, however, become public property in a measure since its issuance, we are compelled to state, as a matter of news, that the order referred to was simply to notify all Police Captains that for the present all leaves of absence would be suspended, and requesting them to revise the residence list of the members of the force under their command, so that the regular reserves could be strengthened to their full strength in a very short space of time. Superintendent Kennedy also pointed out the necessity for the strictest discipline and activity, in view of the impending crisis and disorderly tendency of the masses, who are so exercised by the enforcement of the Excise Law.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

PICKPOCKETS.

Thomas A. Kirkwood and John Ryan, 24 and 20 years of age, were arrested yesterday on a complaint of larceny from the person, preferred by Henry Kearney, of No. 7 Harrison-street. When the prisoners were arraigned before the Court, the complainant stated that he and the accused were together in a house in Greenwich-street, when Kirkwood took Kearney's pocket-book from his pocket and passed the same to Ryan. Kearney arrested Kirkwood on the spot, when the latter sought to mollify him by returning the pocket-book. The owner was further incensed, however, by discovering that $194 had been removed, and he accordingly caused the arrest of the accused. The prisoners denied all felonious intent, and stated that the money had only been taken in fun. The Magistrate failed to perceive the drift of the joke, so held both to answer at the General Sessions, and the result will probably prove anything but a joke for them.

JUVENILE THIEF.

Frank Farrell, aged 17 years, while passing the store No. 97 Reade-street, occupied by Robt. Shonwerz, took a sudden fancy to a piece of cloth valued at $140, exposed for sale. He accordingly seized the roll and attempted to escape, but was overtaken and arrested by the porter, John G. H. Knower, who witnessed the theft. Officer Bicknell, of the Third Precinct, escorted the accused to the Court-room, where he was committed for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

William Jones was arrested yesterday on a charge of having embezzled forty-seven pennyweights of gold, valued at $61, from his employer, William H. Kemp, of No. 23 Vesey-street. It appears that the gold was given to the accused to work up, instead of which he sold the same and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. He was arraigned before the Magistrate, who required him to find bail for his appearance at the General Sessions for trial.

OVERLOADING A HORSE.

Officer Clavin, of the Third Precinct, arrested Michael Blake, yesterday morning, on the charge of cruelty to his horse. When the case came up in Court, the officer stated that the horse was attached to a truck laden with sixteen barrels of spirits, making a load too heavy for the animal, as he was unfit for labor, being lame in one leg and having a large sore on another. Blake was held to bail for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

SNEAK THIEVES.

A widow woman named Christiana Wellman, the proprietress of a clothing establishment in East Houston-street, appeared as complainant against two lads, named James Johnston and Thomas Smith, for stealing a coat valued at $30, from a form which stood upon the sidewalk in front of the store. The accused were caught in the act by Mrs. Rue, of No. 201 Orchard-street, who gave the alarm and caused their arrest. The prisoners were committed for trial.

STEALING PICTURES.

Henry Schells, of No. 62 Division-street, picture dealer, caused the arrest of a man named Christian M. Deter, whom he charged with stealing a number of oil prints valued at $30, from him on the fourth of April. The property was subsequently traced to the possession of a restaurant keeper in the Bowery, who had innocently purchased them of the accused for $10. The prisoner was held for examination in default of the necessary bail.

DISHONEST NEIGHBORS.

David Wachsler and Alfred Goodchart were arraigned upon the charge of stealing four blankets, a bed-quilt and a pair of pantaloons, of the aggregate value of $45, on the 3d inst. The perpetrators of the theft were not discovered until yesterday, when the goods were found in the rooms of the accused, on the floor below that upon which complainant's apartments are situated. Both the prisoners were held for trial in default of $500 bail.

A COOL PROCEDURE.

Yesterday morning two men, one named Patrick Maher, the other unknown, stepped up to the proprietor of a clothing-store in Monroe-street, and asked the price of a coat which hung before the door. Upon being told, one of them took the garment in his hands, with the apparent intention of examining it, and then quickly passed it to the possession of the other, when both ran away. They were pursued closely, however, and one of them, Maher, was captured. The accused was held for trial in default of bail.

EXCISE CASE.

Henry Friese, of No. 1 Catharine-slip, was arraigned for selling liquor without a license. He was bailed in the sum of $100 to answer.

AN INHUMAN BUTCHER.

Levi Samuels, a butcher, engaged at the slaughter-house No. 200 Eldridge-street, was yesterday arrested for alleged cruelty to an ox which he was killing. The cruel act consisted in cutting off both hind hoofs of the animal before it had been stunned or its throat cut. When observed by the complainant, Wm. Ahrens, of No. 111 East Houston-street, the beast was drawn with its head close to the ring, and was moving about upon its bleeding stumps. The accused was committed for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

STAGE PICKPOCKETS.

Mr. James Sayres, a resident of Utica, in this State, while riding in a Ninth-avenue stage yesterday, felt some one's hand in his vest pocket, and turning round observed two young men getting out of the stage in great haste, at the same time discovering the loss of a gold timepiece valued at $125. He immediately raised an alarm, which brought an officer to the scene, and the parties were both arrested. When taken to Court they gave their names as Owen Hart, *alias* Alf. Hill, and William Daving. They were committed for examination.

STEALING LEAD PIPE.

About two weeks since upwards of $20 worth of lead pipe was cut off and carried away by some unknow parties from the dwelling house of Nathaniel Rowe, No. 300 West Twelfth-street. Yesterday that gentleman learned that the Police had discovered that the property was in the house No. 76 Greene-street, in the custody of Thomas Flanney, Michael Griffin and John Cameron, whose arrest was effected at once, and the property recovered. The prisoners were taken before Justice Ledwith, who held them for trial.

SHOPLIFTING.

Yesterday morning, Eliza Schmidt and Mary Walters, (so says the complaint,) both respectably dressed women, went into the dry-goods store of Foster Brothers, in the Eighth-avenue, and asked to see some fine colored silks. While the clerk was showing a number of patterns to them he observed Eliza removing a piece, valued at $60, from the counter. A policeman was called in and the stolen goods were found beneath the woman's clothing. Both parties were held for trial.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

A boy named John Grant was arraigned for helping himself to the contents of the money drawer of his employer, Daniel D. Romners, at No. 717 Broadway. The accused was committed for examination.

ALLEGED DOCK THIEVES.

Messrs. Naylor & Co., iron dealers, No. 45 Cliff-street, charged two boys named Charles Moore and James O'Neill with attempting to steal $45 worth of tin belonging to the firm, from Pier No. 45 North River. They were held for examination.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

George Henriques, of No. 145 West Fourteenth-street, and Ernest Stephens, of No. 30 Bond-street, were arraigned upon a serious charge, to which they pleaded not guilty. The complaint charges them with inducing a man named Edward L. Solomon, of No. 37 West Sixteenth-street, to enter a saloon in University-place, where they plied him with liquor, and then started a game of chance, by which they won $7 from him, and afterward compelled him, by severe threats, to give them his check for $325 in their favor. Both the accused were bailed for examination.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

John R. Greenhart was arraigned for stealing a quantity of clothing valued at $24 50, from the room of John Anderson, at No. 180 Bleecker-street, on Thursday evening. The prisoner was held for trial in default of the necessary bail.

VIOLATING HEALTH LAWS.

John E. Forbes was arrested for driving cattle through the streets in the day time; Timothy Dolan for throwing ashes in the gutter before his dwelling in West Tenth-street; and Isabella Brown for throwing garbage upon the sidewalk in West Seventeenth-street. Each of the parties was committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

John W. and Wm. Thompson vs. George W. Riggs and Kieckhoefer.—This was an action of special assumpsit, by which the plaintiffs seeks to recover the value of what they allege to be a special contract for the deposit of coin. The facts show that in 1861 Riggs & Co. were brokers in the City of Washington; that the plaintiffs were business men and had their bank account with the defendants; and that during the period of these relations of the parties in the Summer of that year, the bank currency used in the business of the District of Columbia began to lose its credit and public confidence, and fell below par, making coin as a circulating medium represent one value and bank currency another. To accommodate the relations of the bank to the business of the District the defendants, as alleged, in common with the other banks and bankers of the District, adjusted their books and bank relations accordingly, keeping a coin account to be responded to in coin, and a currency account to be responded to in paper.

The plaintiffs were depositors with the defendants in the sum of $6,000, $2,500 of which was in currency; and they were notified by defendant that if they would hold the bank responsible in coin for the entire amount of their deposit, they must convert the paper into coin. The defendants' request was complied with, and the entire deposit was converted into coin. Thus matters stood until February, 1862, when the act of Congress making Treasury notes a legal-tender in payment of all debts was passed. The contract then, by express stipulations, as claimed, was that the deposit in coin should be paid in coin.

On the trial the Court excluded proof offered by plaintiffs of the uniform custom of all the banks of the District of Columbia, going to show that the special relation of depositors to the bankers in the district was to receive back their deposits in kind—coin in return for coin deposited, and bank paper in return for bank paper deposited. To this ruling exception was taken. The jury were instructed as follows:

> "If the jury find from the evidence that the defendants were bankers in the years 1861 and 1862, and that the coin mentioned in the declaration was deposited with them, as bankers, to be repaid in coin, the deposit creased a debt from the defendants to the plaintiffs which could be discharged by a payment, or offer to pay the same in legal tender notes; and if the jury further find that said tender was made, the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover in the action."

To this charge exception was also taken, and upon these exceptions, the verdict being for the defendants, the case was taken to the General Term of the Court (the Supreme Court of the District), where the judgment below was affirmed, Cartter, C. J., dissenting.

The cause now comes here on the three points—that of evidence, the effect of the special contract, and on the question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act. Nathaniel Wilson and Joseph H. Bradley for plaintiffs; W. S. Cox and J. M. Carlisle for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

W. A. Wright et al. vs. The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.—Shipman, J.—On the 18th of April, 1866, the schooner *S. Van Vliet*, owned by the libelants, and the steamboat *City of Norwich*, owned by the respondents, collided in Long Island Sound. The collision sunk the schooner, and both she and her cargo were lost. The steamboat was greatly damaged by the blow, and soon after took fire and sunk; she had on board a valuable cargo, which was lost. The steamer was subsequently raised and repaired at great expense.

A libel *in personam* against the owners of the steamboat was filed in this Court, and after answer and full hearing, she was held in fault, and a decree entered against her owners, with an order of reference to a Commissioner to compute the damages to the owners, both of the schooner and her cargo, and report the same to the Court. The Commissioner heard the parties and made a special report. Upon motion that the Court confirm the report, counsel were heard upon the questions of law raised pertaining to that branch of the case.

The report was confirmed upon principles set forth in the opinion of the Court, and the damages of the owners of the schooner fixed at $19,975, and those of the owners of the cargo at $1,921 63.

Thus far the case presented only the ordinary features of a suit for collision, and was free from all embarrassing questions. If nothing further now appeared the libelants would be entitled to a decree against these respondents for the full amount of the above damages.

At this point, however, the respondents move the Court to reserve the final decree, that they may "take appropriate proceedings" and offer evidence to this Court "for the purpose of apportioning the sum for which the owners of the steamboat may be liable, among the parties entitled thereto." The object of the respondents is to avail themselves of the benefits of the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, limiting the liability of ship-owners for the consequences of the torts of the master and others on board. The respondents insist that they have laid the foundation for this proceeding in their answer by averring that the damages resulting from this collision to third parties greatly exceed the value of their boat and her freight then pending. No formal steps have been taken by way of presenting evidence to this Court of the amount of the claims of those whose property was on board of the faulty boat, and injured or destroyed by her taking fire and sinking, but, upon suggestion of the Court and by consent of counsel, such evidence was considered as offered under this motion and objected to, and the general question of the right of the respondents to relief and the power of the Court to grant it, was argued at length.

The points discussed at bar may be condensed into the following questions:

1. How far the original liability of ship-owners for the faults of their vessels in cases of collision is limited by the act of March, 1851?
2. What relief the respondents are entitled to under that act?
3. How far this Court can grant such relief as the act intended to provide?

I see no reason to doubt that the liability of owners of vessels for damages done by their own to other craft in cases of collision, is limited by this act to the amount and value of their interest in fault and her pending freight.

The third section of the act is too explicit to be explained away by any comparison of its provisions with the history of British legislation on the same general subject. The direct language of this section coincides with the plain and well-known object of the whole statute, which was to encourage commercial enterprises in the building and sailing of ships, by relieving the owners of any liability for losses beyond the value of their interest in the vessels and freight pending. The argument of the libelants' counsel is that the liability limited by the act, so far as it relates to collision, is confined to damages done to property on board the faulty vessel. In other words, that the sole object of Congress was to relieve the owners, whose vessel may be in fault, from the unlimited liability to which they would otherwise be held as common carriers. The attempt is made to support this construction by arguments drawn from the history of the various English acts on this subject, and by a comparison of the language of those acts with that of our own. But, as already intimated, I regard this section as too explicit to admit of any such construction. It would not be plainer if the other words were left out, and it read simply "the liability of the owner or owners of any ship or vessel * * * for any loss, damage or injury by collision * * * without the privity of such owner or owners, shall in no case exceed the amount or value of the interest of such owner or owners respectively in such ship or vessel, and her freight then pending."

The reasons for limiting the liability for injuries resulting to other vessels and their cargoes are just as weighty as those for limiting it for injuries done to the cargoes of the vessels in fault. Collisions are frequent, their hazards great, and the injuries inflicted upon other vessels and cargoes often far exceed the value of the faulty ship and her pending freight. The disaster out of which this controversy has sprung presents an instructive lesson on this point. Had the libelant vessel been condemned as in the wrong, her owners, according to their present argument, would have been liable for the whole amount of damages done to the *City of Norwich* and her cargo, exceeding by many times over the amount or value of their interest in the *Van Vliet*. The owners of the latter would not only have lost their vessel and her pending freight, amounting to over $20,000, but would have been responsible to other parties for probably $100,000 more. It was against just such calamities, out of all proportion to the magnitude of the capital invested, that I understand this act to provide. I apprehend that this construction of the third section of this act would never have been doubted, but for the singular provisions of the fourth section. But I do not think they seriously affect the question. This brings us to the consideration of our second point—what relief the respondents are entitled to under this act.

They have alleged in their answer, and now offer to prove, that the injuries resulting from this collision, including not only those these libelants are seeking indemnity for, but also those suffered by owners of property on board the *City of Norwich*, greatly exceeded in amount or value their interest in the latter boat and her freight then pending. They propose to prove her value and the value of her freight, and the extent of the losses to the owners of the latter, in order to enable the Court to apportion the sum for which the owners of the boat are liable among the parties entitled thereto, to wit, these libelants and the owners of goods destroyed on the respondent's boat. This they claim they are authorized to do by the fourth section of the act in question, which is as follows:

> "If any such embezzlement, loss or destruction shall be suffered by several freighters or owners of goods, wares or merchandise, or any property whatever on the same voyage, and the whole value of the vessel and her freight for the voyage shall not be sufficient to make compensation to each of them, they shall receive compensation from the owners of the ship or vessel in proportion to their respective losses; and for that purpose the said freighters and owners of the property, and the owner or owners of the ship or vessel, or any of them, may take the appropriate proceedings, in any Court, for the purpose of apportioning the sum for which the owner or owners of the ship or vessel may be liable, among the parties entitled thereto. And it shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this act on the part of such owner or owners, if he or they shall transfer his or their interest in such vessel or freight, for the benefit of such claimants, to a trustee to be appointed by any Court of competent jurisdiction, to act as such trustee, for the person or persons who may prove to be entitled thereto; from and after which transfer all claims and proceedings against the owner or owners shall cease."

It was undoubtedly foreseen by Congress that in cases of embezzlement and kindred torts, and in cases of collision, there would arise instances where several different parties would have claims for damages against the owners of a vessel, exceeding her value in the aggregate, and would very likely endeavor to enforce them in separate suits and in different tribunals, and in order to protect the interest of all parties it was necessary that there should be some way provided by which the amount to which the liability of the owner is limited should be distributed among those entitled to recover in proportion to their respective claims. This state of things would exist, or at least might exist, whenever property on board either one or both colliding vessels, belonging to parties other than such owners, was destroyed or injured, and the whole amount of damage should exceed the value of the faulty vessel and her pending freight. Indeed, it might occur where one vessel strikes two others in the same collision, as has more than once happened, and the owners of each injured vessel should bring a separate suit. The language of this fourth section is therefore very broad, and extends the power of taking proceedings for an apportionment to the owner of the faulty vessel, and to the several owners or freighters of any property whatever lost or destroyed by the tortious act of those on board. Whenever, therefore, there are several claimants for damages arising out of the same tortious act, who have brought, or may be entitled to bring, separate suits, the necessity for apportioning the amount for which the owners of the vessel in fault are liable, arises. The respondents in the present suit find themselves in that condition. In addition to the claims of these libelants, upon which large damages have been awarded against them, they are liable, assuming the judgment of this Court as to the cause of the collision to be correct, to freighters or owners of goods on the *City of Norwich* for a much larger amount; and they aver that the whole sum for which they are thus liable exceeds the value of their interest in their boat and pending freight at the moment preceding the collision. They are entitled therefore to take proceedings to have the amount for which they are liable apportioned among the parties entitled thereto. This is one species of relief which the act intended to provide. The other, the transfer of the ship and freight to a trustee, they have not resorted to, and therefore nothing need be said on that subject. Just here we enter upon the most embarrassing questions which arise under this act. The power given to parties, to protect their rights by an apportionment of the sum for which the owners of the vessel are liable, is expressed in vague and uncertain terms, both as to the nature of the proceedings to be taken and the Court which is to administer them. We are therefore brought to the consideration of our last question, how far this Court can grant the relief which this act intended to provide. The language of the act is that the parties authorized, or any one of them, "may take the appropriate proceedings in any Court for the purpose of apportioning the sum, &c." What is here meant by "appropriate proceedings?" It is reasonable to suppose that Congress, by this language, referred to some course of legal procedure already known to the law, and administered by some distinct tribunal, according to a settled practice. As this act was framed with full knowledge of the various English acts relating to the same subject, and was intended to accomplish substantially the same result, we may infer that the appropriate proceedings contemplated were substantially such as have been employed in the enforcement of the English act. These were equity proceedings, administered by the High Court of Chancery. That tribunal was empowered to entertain suits of this character, and to draw the whole controversy within its jurisdiction, by stopping actions in all other Courts relating to the same subject matter. The most ample powers were conferred on that Court to enable it to make a complete, effectual and final disposition of the litigation so as to bind all parties in interest. These powers were transferred to the High Court of Admiralty in 1861. (See Judge Benedict's opinion in the case of the steamboat *City of Norwich, ads. Place.*) Some such powers as those exercised by the English Courts must be possessed and employed by whatever tribunal effectually administers this act of Congress. It must be able, by a binding decree, to settle the whole controversy, and conclude the parties in interest. Now our present inquiry is whether this Court possesses powers commensurate with such a task. Waiving now the question whether, if it had the power at all, it could proceed to exercise it in connection with, and as a part of the present suit, I pass to the inquiry whether it can do so under any form of proceedings, unless its jurisdiction is first enlarged. It is true that this section says that the parties, or any of them, "may take the appropriate proceedings in any Court for the purpose of apportioning, &c." Of course these words "any Court," are not to be taken in their literal sense. From necessity we must restrict and qualify them at the start. A Court whose jurisdiction is exclusively criminal, cannot be deemed within their meaning. No one will doubt that civil, as distinguished from criminal tribunals, alone were indicated. Nor can we suppose for a moment that it was intended by this act to authorize a resort to all civil Courts. Tribunals of limited and inferior jurisdiction, like Probate, Surrogate or local City Courts, are not within the meaning of these words, although within their literal expression. They undoubtedly refer, as the latter clause of this section when providing for the transfer of the vessel to a trustee, designates—to Courts of competent jurisdiction—tribunals having a range of authority and a mode of procedure adequate, or at least adapted to accomplish the purposes the act had in view. Now the only Courts of a character at all resembling this description, are Courts possessing a general equity jurisdiction. Whether even such Courts, as constituted in this country, are, without the aid of special legislation, adequate to this task, I do not now stop to inquire. Nor do I pause to ask the question whether the equitable jurisdiction of any other Court of the United States, as the law now stands, is equal to the work. It is sufficient for me here, to determine whether this Court has any such power. I answer unhesitatingly, that it has not. It does not pertain to its jurisdiction in admiralty; certainly not in suit *in personam*, where neither the faulty ships and freight, nor their amount or value, are within the control of the Court. In a suit *in personam*, it can render no judgment that would bind parties not before it. None of these freighters are parties to this suit, and it is doubtful if this Court has power to make them parties. Certainly it has no power to make parties of such as reside and remain beyond the limits of this district.

It is hardly necessary to add that this Court has no equity powers adequate to the exercise of the duty supposed to be conferred upon some Court by this section of the act. Its jurisdiction depends upon the acts of Congress, and with the exception of a single subject matter, no equity jurisdiction has ever been conferred upon it. I presume it will hardly be contended that, because Congress has authorized, in terms, appropriate proceedings to be taken in any Court, it has, by implication, conferred upon every Court powers adequate to the work of effectually administering this act. And if it has not, this Court is without jurisdiction, without rules of practice, and without the power to make such rules, adapted to accomplish the object of the statute and give effectual relief to the parties interested in the sum for which these respondents are liable as damages for this collision.

The conclusion is that the Court has no power to grant the relief asked for on this motion, or under any form of proceeding that could be instituted. The evidence offered is therefore rejected, and the motion denied. And as it is conceded that the value of the *City of Norwich* and her pending freight, at the time of the collision, was much greater than the damages assessed in this case, a decree must be entered for the libelants for the sum fixed by the Court on confirming the Commissioner's report.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

COLLISION—LOSS GREATER THAN VALUE OF COLLIDING VESSEL—FORM OF STIPULATION IN SUCH CASE.

The Steamer City of Norwich.—Accompanying the above decision of Judge Shipman, it may be interesting to see the proceedings which have been taken in the District Court in this State, arising out of the same collision and fire.

After the commencement of the above action in Connecticut against the owners of the steamer, a libel was filed in the District Court of the Eastern District of New-York, by Henry Place, against the steamer *in rem*, she having been in the meantime raised and repaired, to recover the damages sustained by a shipper of cargo on board of her.

The claimant of the vessel sought to obtain the benefit of the act of 1851, and made application to the Court for leave to bond the vessel and be thereby released from further responsibility. Notice of this application was by order of the Court published, as notice is published on filing a libel, and various parties interested appeared. In all fifteen libels were exhibited in the Court against the vessel, claiming some $40,000 damages.

The Court on hearing the application declined to grant it as made, but authorized the claimants to give a stipulation in the appraised value of the vessel, which stipulation should stand in Court in place of the vessel for the benefit of the libelant already before the Court, and such others as should come in.

The claimants accordingly gave the stipulation, a summary of which is as follows: It sets forth the filing of the libel by place and the arrest of the vessel under the process; the subsequent filing of other libels; the order of Jan. 26, 1865 on application of the claimants for the appraisement of the present value of the steamboat, the report of the Commissioner that she was worth $70,000; the filing of a claim by the owners in each of the suits, and their application to have the vessel discharged on giving this stipulation; and it proceeds: the parties hereto agreeing "that the said claimants and owners, the Norwich and New-London Transportation Company, parties hereto, in all cases in which libels may hereafter be filed in this Court against the said steamboat to enforce liens or claims upon or against the said steamboat by reason of said collision and fire, upon notice to them or their proctor, to be given by publication or otherwise, as the Court may direct, will within the time limited by the Court enter an appearance in such causes without service of process which is hereby waisved, and that in default of such appearance such proceedings may be had, and such decree made in such causes respectively, as to the Court may seem proper, and with like effect as if said owners and claimants, and their sureties the parties hereto had appeared and consented thereto.

And the parties hereby further consenting and agreeing that they will, to the extent of the amount of this stipulation, abide by and perform all orders and decrees of this Court, made, or to be made in any proceeding taken, or to be taken in this Court, or in any appellate Court, to secure the payment of any lien upon the said steamboat, her engines, &c., in place of which this stipulation is substituted, which may have arisen by reason of the collision and fire above referred to, and that in case of default or contumacy on the part of the said owners or claimants, or their sureties, execution or executions, not in all to exceed the amount of this stipulation for the value of said steamboat, viz., $70,000, with interest thereon from this date, may issue against their goods, chattels and lands.

Now, therefore, the condition of this stipulation is such that, if the stipulators undersigned shall upon the final order or decree of the said District Court made and entered in the above suit, and in any suit or proceeding commenced, or which may be commenced, in said Court, to establish and enforce any lien or claim upon the said steamboat, &c., by reason of the collision and fire in the aforesaid libel and in the said petition mentioned, or upon the final decree of any Appellate Court to which any or either of such suits or proceedings may be carried, and upon notice of such order or decree to the parties hereto, or either of them, or to the proctor for the claimants, abide by all interlocutory orders and decrees of the Court, and pay the money awarded to the respective parties in and by all such final decrees rendered by this Court or the Appellate Court, (if any appeal intervene,) not exceeding in the aggregate the said sum of $70,000, with interest, then this stipulation to be void, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

A LAWYER CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

The United States vs. John H. Trapp.—The defendant in this case was put on trial charged with forging certain papers with intent to defraud the United States.

Two indictments were found against him, one for forging the name of Francis Priest to a receipt for an assignment to Trapp of bounty money and another for forging the name of John Connington to two similar papers.

On motion of the District-Attorney the Court ordered the indictment to be consolidated under the act of 1853.

The evidence for the Government in the Priest case went to show that a soldier, named John Priest, died in prison and was entitled to bounty, and that his brother and his widow employed Trapp, who is a lawyer in this City, to collect it. Priest testified that he signed the application and transferred his interest in the claim to his sister-in-law, who was a widow, and never saw Trapp after that till after he was arrested, and that he did not sign either the receipt or the order. On cross-examination he testified that he never wrote a letter to Trapp, and on being shown a letter he admitted that the writing looked like his, but persisted in saying he never wrote a letter to Trapp. The widow testified that she had repeatedly called on Trapp for the money, and she was always told that he had not collected it, although the receipt proved that he received it in December, 1865.

The Government also proved the payment of the money on the forged order and receipt.

Mr. Priest being recalled, recollected that he had on one occasion written a letter to Mr. Trapp, the matter having come to his mind over night.

A similar state of things was proved in the Connington matter, the brother of a deceased sailor having employed him to collect bounty, which had been paid on a receipt and order which the party swore he never signed, and Trapp having refused to pay over the money, and denied that it had been collected, although the receipt showed that he collected it in January, 1866.

The assignment in the Priest case purported to have been acknowledged before a notary. The Notary, D. C. Birdsall, was called and testified to his own signature, but did not identify Priest as having signed it before him. He testified that some one came before him and was identified by one of the subscribing witnesses, of whom there were two, but neither of the subscribing witnesses was called by the defendant.

In the Connington case a similar acknowledgment appeared, purporting to have been taken before Wm. Fox, who was a partner of Trapp, but Fox was not called as a witness for the defence, nor were either of the subscribing witnesses.

The defence gave testimony to show that Connington had sued Trapp to recover his money, and discontinued his suit, and had taken steps to have him thrown over the Bar, which had never been carried through, and that Connington had taken out letters of administration on his brother's estate, and that Trap had signed a bond for him as surety, on which he was liable for him, and the defendant claimed that he had, on this account, the right to hold the money.

The Judge charged the jury that if the signatures were forged, they would have no difficulty in finding that they were forged with intent to defraud the Government, for the money was actually procured on them, and the party who presented them must be held to have intended the consequence of what he did; that if Trapp claimed that he was authorized to sign the names of these parties, the burden was upon him to prove his authority; that he ought, if he claimed to sign the names by authority, to have had his authority appear on the face of the paper, though that was not indispensable, and that whether he intended to pay over the money to the parties entitled made no difference, for the law made the presentation of a forged paper punishable, and directed them to find several verdicts upon the separate charges.

The jury found the accused guilty of both charges.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 10.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard, and Judges Ingraham and Smith.

THE ANGEVINE CASE—INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

Levi Angevine and Nelson Duckworth, Appellants, vs. Ann Angevine, Administratrix of Daniel Angevine, deceased.—The principal points of this case have been published on several occasions in the TIMES. But yesterday a new phase of it was developed, and inasmuch as the questions of law involved are important and the facts connected with the litigation are of interest to the general public, we briefly reproduce them.

Daniel Angevine, a flour merchant, of this City, died suddenly of heart disease, at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, on the 14th day of March, 1864. Many of his acquaintances, prior to that time, believed him to be a bachelor. He had for some years carried on the business of a flour merchant in Greenwich-street, in connection with his brother, Levi Angevine, who was a partner. Daniel, when he died, was possessed of a property to the amount of between $20,000 and $30,000. Immediately after his death Ann Angevine appeared, and claimed to have been his wife. But the brother, Levi, and Nelson Duckworth made application to the Surrogate of this County for letters of administration on the estate, and seven days after Daniel's death, to wit, on the 21st of March, 1864, letters were granted to them. Thereupon Ann, who claimed to be his widow, and consequently by law entitled, as next of kin, to administer the property, filed her petition with the Surrogate. Issue was joined, and the case was tried in the Surrogate's Court. At the conclusion of it, that official made a decree dated Oct. 2, 1865, whereby the letters theretofore granted were revoked. It is from this decree that Levi Angevine and Mr. Duckworth have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court at General Term.

On the investigation before the Surrogate, the alleged widow was allowed to testify. From her testimony and also by other evidence, it appears that Ann was married to Daniel in Twenty-fourth-street, this City, on the 16th of December, 1849; that the ceremony of marriage was performed by Rev. E. O. Haven, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It furthermore appeared that Daniel Angevine at the time of the marriage assumed the name of James Young; that some time after he assumed the name of David Jones, and that during the latter part of his life, when he was living in Williamsburgh, he went back again to the name of Young. There were eight children born during the time the marriage relation continued. The first born was a boy named George Washington; the date of his birth was Oct. 13, 1850, and he died when he was 2 years and 4 months old. At the time of Daniel's death there were three children living, named Ann Elizabeth, Ida Frances and Phebe Angevine. The widow testified that she often requested her husband to give up his seclusion, and assume his proper name, and that toward the latter part of his life he promised to do so; also that her husband named two of their children—Ann Eliza and Ida Frances—after members of his own family; that Mrs. Angevine and her husband attended church together, and together they visited various places of amusement, &c.

On the other side it was contended that this whole thing about the marriage was a misapprehension; that Daniel Angevine was not present when a marriage ceremony was performed by Mr. Haven or the Methodist Church in Twenty-fourth-street, on the 16th of December, 1849; that either the man named Young or Jones was the man to whom she (Ann) was married. Testimony was produced tending to show that he was always regarded as a bachelor by his most intimate friends and acquaintances, and both of the appellants gave evidence to the effect that they had heard nothing about his being a married man until the proceedings were commenced in the Surrogate's Court. In arguing the case yesterday before the General Term, counsel said the question was not as to whether a wife had a right to testify against her husband, but whether a contracting party had a right under the Code, as now amended, to testify as to the subject matter of a contract—the other contracting party being dead. There was also another important thing to be considered. They had discovered some new evidence—evidence of which they knew nothing when the case was tried before the Surrogate. The nature of the newly-discovered evidence is this: The marriage between Daniel and Ann is alleged to have taken place on Sunday evening Dec. 16, 1849. It has lately been ascertained that the deceased, on the following Monday morning, was in Kingston, Ulster County, where he executed a satisfaction piece at that time. Kingston is over two miles from the Hudson; at that time the Hudson River Railroad was not in operation, and no steamboats were running. Hence it is claimed that it was a physical impossibility for Daniel to have been married in Twenty-fourth-street, this City, on the evening stated, and to have been in Kingston the next morning.

The argument of the case will be resumed at 10½ o'clock on Monday.

For appellants, Mr. Cheney; for respondent, B. J. & B. Blankman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Justice Miller and a Jury.

Moses A. Wolf et al. vs. Moses Sichel et al.—This was an action for goods sold and delivered to the defendants, members of the firm of Sichel & Co.

The defendants set up in defence that Moses Sichel was not a partner of Sichel & Co., but that his sister, Rose Sichel, was the actual partner, and he only acted as agent.

The plaintiff brought witnesses to show that the defendant Sichel had held himself out to them as a member of the firm, and had so represented himself, and had induced them to believe that he was the real partner, and upon such belief they had sold him the goods in question.

The Court charged the jury that if the defendant had represented himself as one of the firm, or had induced the plaintiffs to believe by acts that he was a partner, the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict. The jury, after deliberation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs, and the Court granted the plaintiffs an extra allowance.

Blumenstiel and Cohen, plaintiffs' Attorneys; Comstock Brothers, defendants' Attorneys.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 10.

Before Judge Robertson and a Jury.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the case of Delia Burgess vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, (previously reported,) for damages for injuries sustained by the premature starting of the car while plaintiff was alighting therefrom, the jury to-day rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $7,000.

W. W. Badger for plaintiff; Waite and Ashmead for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 10.

By Judge Sutherland.

Wm. J. Bunnell, Executor, &c., vs. Wm. Holmes; allowance granted of $100 to each of the attorneys. Chas. Develin vs. A. S. Hope et al.; motion denied without costs to either party. In the matter of the petition of John L. Brower et al.; report of referee confirmed and further order granted. John J. Covell vs. Kelly; taxation affirmed. Theodore Schmidt vs. Louis Autenreith; motion denied. Abraham Rose et al. vs. James McBrain, Jr.; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 10.

By Leonard, P. J., and Ingraham and Smith, J. J.

The People of the State, ex rel., Garret M. Cluate et al. vs. Chas. E. Boardman et al.; judgment and proceedings affirmed with costs. Jane Ackroyd, &c., vs. Edmund Ackroyd; motion denied; $10 costs to abide the event.

CIRCUIT—PART I.—MAY 10.

By Miller, J.

Wm. Y. DeFord vs. John W. Dodd and another; judgment for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 10.

By Judge Jones.

Lane vs. Borst; motion granted. Leny et al. vs. Wigand; motion directing the Clerk of the Court to pay over the money deposited with him in this cause granted. Galey vs. Hunter et al.; motion granted. The Same and thirty others vs. The Same; motion granted. Witcop vs. Wallace; motion granted. Read vs. Cushing; motion granted and proceedings stayed. Carrick vs. New-York Consolidated Stage Company; motion granted. Drees vs. Benrimo; motion granted; Williams vs. Pugh; motion granted. Jenny vs. Tarbell; motion granted without costs. Brown et al. vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

By Judge Garvin.

Lanier vs. Wyman et al.; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

SENTENCES OF CRIMINALS PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

Henry Rodenund and James McNaught, two clerks formerly in the dry goods store of Arnold, Constable & Co., Canal and Mercer streets, who had pleaded guilty of stealing shawls and gloves from their employers, were severally sentenced to the City Prison for thirty days.

ASSAULT WITH AN IRON BAR.

William H. Barker, who pleaded guilty of an assault on a fellow workman named John H. Waite, severely wounding him, was sentenced to the City Prison for sixty days only, on account of the complainant interceding with the Court in behalf of the defendant.

BURGLARY.

John Foster pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, in feloniously entering the premises of John Sheehan, of No. 592 Second-avenue, on the night of the 24th of April last, with intent to steal; remanded for sentence.

ACQUITTED OF GRAND LARCENY.

William Waddell, charged with stealing $44 in money from his acquaintance, Hugh Leonard, while in a liquor-store, No. 129 East Fortieth-street, was found not guilty.

SENTENCES SUSPENDED.

Jacob Duss, on plea of guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny.

John Sullivan, on plea of guilty of assault and battery on Ira B. Snyder.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 10, 1867.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	104	400	Canton Co.	43
4,000	U. S. 6s. '81....C.	111¾	400	West. U. Tel.	42½
5,000	U.S.6s. 5-20s.R.'62	106¾	10	do	42
100,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '62	107⅞	100	do......2d call	42¾
182,000	do	108	500	Atlantic Mail	96⅝
201,000	do	108	200	do	96½
500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65.......Small	105⅞	200	Bos. Water P.	30
			100	do.........s30	29⅞
			100	do	29⅞
25,000	do.........large	106	100	do.........b30	30
4,500	U.S.6s, 5-20s,C'65 New Issue	107⅝	12	Home Ins. Co.	121
			550	Adams Ex. Co.	65
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	99⅞	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	67
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 1st series	106⅛	60	Amer. Ex. Co.	66
			100	Pac. M S. S. Co.	128⅝
1,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	95½	100	do	128½
5,000	Tenn. 6s.....ex-c	64⅛	20	do	128⅝
5,000	Virginia 6s....x-c	44½	17	N. Y. Cen.	97¾
5,000	do.........b30	45	100	do	97¼
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	95	1000	Erie Railroad	62⅞
5,000	N. Car. 6s...ex-c	48½	500	do.........b10	62⅞
20,000	O. & M. C.	22¼	100	do	62¾
1,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83	93	100	Hud. Riv. R.	97¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	104	100	do	97¼
2,000	Hud. Riv., 1st M	103	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	67⅝
3,000	Hud. R.2d S.F.B.	104½	300	do	67⅜
3,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	100	100	Panama R.	255
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	82½	100	Chic & N. W. R.	34⅜
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	90	200	do.........s30	34⅜
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc	75	300	do	34⅞
1,000	C., R. I. & P....7s	89	200	Chi. & N. W Pf.	60⅝
5,000	Morris & Es. 1st M	94½	300	do.........s60	60
2,000	do	94¾	500	do	60⅝
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	100	300	do.........s10	60⅜
4,500	P.F.W.& C.1st M	102½	200	do	60⅝
2,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	90	100	do.........b10	60⅝
2,100	At. G. W. 1st M.	55	100	Ill. Cen. R.	114
1,600	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bs	78	100	Ohic. & R. I.	89⅛
			200	do	89½
5	Continental Bank	103⅛	50	do	89
20	Merch. Bank	116	100	do.........s30	89⅛
5	Metropolitan B'k	125½	100	P. F. W. & C.	96½
7	Bank of America	137½	300	do	96⅜
25	Bk. of Commerce	115	300	Mil. & St. P.	36
15	Bank of N. Y.	116	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	56¾
5	Hanover Bank	115	100	do	56⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	32	100	T. W. & W. Pf.	63½
100	do	31	2,000	O. & M. 1st M	62
100	Pacific Mail	128	100	Chi. & N. W.	34⅜
20	Wells Fargo Ex.	67	100	do	34⅞
30	Adams Ex. Co.	65			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C '62.......Small	107⅝	100	Atlantic Mail	96⅛
			300	Boston W. P.	29
4,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C '64	105⅝	615	Pac. M. SS. Co.	128
8,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. '65	106	100	N. Y. Cen.	97⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s R. '65, New	108	100	do	97⅜
			100	Erie Railroad	63¼
100,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, New Issue	107⅝	700	do	63⅛
			100	Erie R.........Pf	72½
10,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	48½	500	Hud. Riv. R.	97⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New	62	200	Reading R.	103⅞
5,000	do	61½	200	Chi. & N. W	34⅝
20,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	86	300	do	34⅞
			300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	60⅜
20,000	Missouri 6s	86	300	do	60⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	23	200	Chi. & R. I.	89⅛
5,000	Erie, 3d M.	88	100	do	89⅛
20	Amer. Ex. Co.	67	400	do	89⅛
1	do	68	100	Tol. W. & W.	39¾
346	Adams Ex	64	200	Clev. & T.	113
	Wells Fargo Ex.	67	100	Mil. & St. P.	35⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Con. Greg. G.......s30	6⅝	400	Reading R.	103⅞
200	Pacific Mail	128⅛	200	do.........b10	103⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	97⅝	400	do	103⅞
1200	do	97⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	72⅝
100	do.........s3	97	500	do	72½
200	do.........b5	97⅝	200	do	72⅝
100	do.........b15	97⅝	200	do.........s10	72¼
200	do.........s10	97½	200	do	72⅛
200	do.........b3	97⅜	1100	Chi. R. I. & P.	89
1300	Erie R.	62⅞	600	do	89⅛
200	do.........s10	62⅛	200	do.........b30	89⅛
400	do.........b5	62⅞	200	do.........c	89¼
600	do	62¾	800	Chic. & N.W. R.	34⅝
400	do.........c	62⅞	200	do.........b10	34⅞
100	do.........b10	62⅞	1100	do	34⅝
200	Hud. R. R.	97⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	60⅜
800	do	97⅛	800	do	60⅜
800	M. S. & N I.	67⅝	1800	do	60⅛
200	do	67⅜	300	do.........b3	60⅛
200	do.........s15	67⅛	100	do.........b3	60⅛
200	do.........b3	67⅝	200	do.........s10	60⅛
200	Pitts. F. W. & C.	96¼	200	do	60⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Pac. M. SS. Co.	128	800	Chi. R. I. & P.	89
200	At. Mail SS. Co.b30	96⅛	200	do.........b30	89⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	97¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	34⅝
100	Erie Railroad	62⅞	100	do.........b15	34⅝
200	Reading R.	103⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	114
200	Hudson R.	97	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	60⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	67⅝	1500	do.........s3	60⅛
200	do.........b10	67⅝	100	do.........b3	60⅛
200	do.........c	67⅜	200	do.........b10	60⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	72½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	30	600	M. So. & N. I.	68
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	97⅝	200	do.........s15	67⅞
100	do.........b30	97⅝	200	do.........s3	68
300	Erie R.	63⅛	100	do.........b30	68⅛
200	do.........b3	63⅛	100	do.........s10	68
200	do	63⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....b3	72⅝
200	do.........b10	63⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P.....b10	89⅝
200	do.........s3	63¼	400	Chic. & N. W.	34⅝
200	Reading R.	103⅞	100	do.........b15	34⅞
200	Tol. W. & W.	40			
200	do	40¾	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	60⅝
100	do.........b10	40⅜	300	do	60⅝
200	do	40¼	200	do.........s15	60⅝
100	do	40⅜	200	do.........b10	60⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	22½	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....b3	96⅝
10,000	do.........b30	23			

FRIDAY, May 10—P. M.

The leading drawers of Exchange on London advanced their rate this morning to 109¾ ℘ cent. for 60 day bills and 110⅜ for short sight. These terms, however, were by no means uniform for first-class Bank and Bankers' signatures, and the quotation this afternoon is called 109⅝@109¾ for 60 days and 110¼@⅜ for short sight. The advance has induced some moderate shipments of Gold Coin to be prepared for Saturday's steamers, and also imparted a measure of steadiness to the Gold Room, which would probably otherwise have been wanting on the political and market news from the other side to-day. The sales were 137@137¼@137½@137@137⅛ ℘ cent. The shipments to-morrow, including some parcels of Silver are estimated this afternoon at $1,000,000@$1,200,000.

The Treasury Office received to-day $345,000 in Gold for Customs and paid out about $700,000 in Gold for Interest on the Public Debt. The Assistant Treasurer made further purchases of United States 7.30 ℘ cents. to the extent of $2,000,000. These Notes pass into the Cash balances of the Office until they are compared and scheduled and transmitted to Washington later in the month; while the checks given out for their purchases are frequently held up in Bank and not taken out of the balances the day they are given. In this way the general balances in the Office are made nominally to appear much larger than they actually are as measured by the Gold and Currency actually on hand.

The market for Money is abundantly easy to the Brokers to-day at 5 ℘ cent. as the rule of the Street. The holders of Gold who paid 4@5 ℘ cent. to carry over their balances yesterday, are paying 3 ℘ cent. to-day.

The Public Funds advanced this afternoon to 108@108¼ ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1862; the London quotation being firmer than yesterday, and the Bonds not in large supply in this market. The new 5-20s of 1865, January and July interest, are selling freely at 107⅝ ℘ cent.

The Railway market was bearish early in the day, but at the regular Boards of the Stock Exchange there was no marked pressure to sell any considerable *short* lines, except, perhaps, on the Northwest Stocks and Rock Island, and these recovered from the lowest sales later in the day. The movement in Erie Stock was, on the whole, firmer than yesterday, as the bearish sellers seem to be completely at fault as to the cause of the scarcity of the Stock on the Street; the borrowing demand for it free of interest, and the apparent absence of any immediate purpose on the part of the *Bull* manager or managers to make a rapid or buoyant advance in price. The Miscellaneous list was lower in the forenoon on Western Telegraph, steady on Pacific Mail, and firm for most of the Express Shares. The City Bank Stocks are all firm, and there is a larger business doing in the Railway Mortgages.

In the Afternoon the market was better for the Public Funds and the Railways and somewhat firm for Gold on account of the reported shipments to-morrow. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest	34⅜	34⅝
U. S. 5-20s	107⅝	108⅛	N. West Pref.	60⅝	60⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	89⅛	89⅞
N. Y. Central	97⅝	97⅝	Fort Wayne	96⅝	96½
Erie	62⅞	63⅛	Pacific Mail	128⅛	128
Hudson	97⅛	97	W. U. Telegraph	42⅝	43
Reading	103⅞	103⅞	Mariposa Pref.	20	20
Mich. Southern	67⅝	67⅝	Ohio Certificates	22⅝	23
Illinois Central	114	114⅛	American Gold	137	137⅝
Pittsburgh	72⅝	72⅝	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅞
Tennessee 6s	64⅛	64⅝			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	135⅛	5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅝
6 ℘ cent., 1868	132	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅝
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	131	Oregon W. L., of 1881	107
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	111¼	Oregon half year, 1881	108
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅛	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	109⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	106	10-40 reg.	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅝
5-20 registered, 1864	105	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 registered, 1865	105⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7s, 1870	103	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. l'n.	81
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	64
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	62
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 5 ℘ c., n. bds.	57
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅛	Virginia Coupon 6s	64
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Virginia ex c	44
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅛	Virginia, new bonds	39
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	Georgia 6s	70
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Georgia 7s, n bs	80
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	92	North Carolina 6s	61
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	100	North Carolina, ex c	46½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	103	North Carolina, n. bds.	46
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102½	Missouri 6s	95
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	100	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. is.	81
Kentucky 6s, l'ge b'ds	100	Missouri, Pac. R. R. Is.	95⅛
Indiana 5 ℘ c	91	California 7s	120
Indiana 2½s	94	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Chatham	135
Manhattan	132	Bank of the Repub.	114
Merchants'	115½	Bank of North Am'a	105
Mechanics'	117	Hanover	115
Union	115	Irving	104½
America	137½	Metropolitan	124½
Phenix	105	Nassau	102
Tradesmen's	142	Shoe and Leather	109
Fulton	150	Corn Exchange	119
National	107	Continental	103½
Merchants' Exch'ge	107½	St. Nicholas	104½
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	106½
State of New-York	104	Impt'rs. & Traders	109
Commerce	115	Park	142½
Broadway	244½	Central National	108½
Ocean	102	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Han. & St. Jo conv.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	104	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Tol. & Wab. Eon. Bds.	64½
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	88	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867	98	Chic. & A., 1st mort.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	45
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	103	Peninsula R. R. bonds.	73
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	77
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	109½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Alton & T. H. 2d. M. Inc.	73½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42½
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82		

Our cotemporary who writes so flippantly about "trashy railroads" that pay 10 ℘ cent. Dividends had best inquire at the office of the Rock Island Company, or of Mr. E. W. DUNHAM, the Treasurer, at the Corn Exchange Bank, before he impugns the comparison of the published earnings of this season with last. Last year the Company operated the line west of the Mississippi; this year they own it exclusively, but in the published earnings the comparison is made to include the business over that line *both* seasons. The gain in the month of April of $32,000, for example, was fairly and correctly compared and reported.

We intimated yesterday that the Hudson River Roads would probably soon adopt the quarterly system of paying dividends, and at the rate of 10 ℘ cent. a year, like the Central of New-Jersey and the Fort Wayne and Chicago. The Central of New-Jersey is considered one of the finest railway properties in the country. It earned net, last year, 11½ ℘ cent., and paid out 10 ℘ cent. on a Capital of $13,000,000, and 7 ℘ cent. on $1,500,000 Bonds, represented in the cost of 74 miles, double track road. The Hudson River has 145 miles double track, and is now represented by $14,000,000 Capital and $5,550,000 Bonds, (after deducting Sinking Fund,) including £3,000,000 of the cash proceeds of the recently enlarged Capital appropriated to the St. John's Park Station and the other contemplated improvements on the line of the road. The two properties compare as follows:

	Hudson.	Central, N. J.
Length of double track	145 miles	74 miles.
Cost in capital and bonds	$19,550,000	$14,500,000
Yearly traffic	5,800,000	3,580,000
Expenses	3,300,000	1,960,000
Net earnings	$2,500,000	$1,620,000
Interest charge	400,000	105,000
Leaving for stock	$2,100,000	$1,515,000
Percentage to stock	15 ℘ cent.	11½ ℘ cent.

It is due to the statement of the savings of the Erie Road for the first four months of the present year, which we copied yesterday from the Money writer of the *Tribune*, to say that a misprint occurred of $200,000. He placed these economies at $500,000, (half a million of dollars saved in one-third the new year,) which our printer accidentally made $300,000 in transferring the figures to our columns.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 140 BROADWAY.

This Bank is now issuing Deposit Receipts, similar to those issued by the Union Bank of London and other European banks, and bearing *four* per cent. interest.

Parties funding or exchanging United States 7.30 notes into 5-20 bonds will be dealt with at the *best rates* of the market.

Bills on London (Baring Brothers) for sale, in amounts to suit.

All parties opening or changing their accounts with banks or bankers are invited to this bank.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY TEN PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS, maturing in one to four years.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of these bonds for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at such rates as make them a very desirable investment. T. M. TYNG, No. 68 Broadway.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO. Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 10, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 16 bbls. Ashes, 1,886 bbls. Flour, 450 bags Corn Meal, 8,800 bushels Corn, 275 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 1,764 bbls. Pork, 97 pkgs. Cut Meats, 263 pkgs. Lard, 186 pkgs. Beef, and 488 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and rather heavy at $8 50@$8 62½ for Pots, and $12 75@$13 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at former price.

CANDLES—Have been in some demand and quoted steady.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at unchanged rates, including Java, at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull to-day, at less buoyant prices. Middling grades closed at 26½c. @27c., chiefly at 27c.@27½c., ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,000 bales, against receipts of 783 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,225
Receipts last week	6,330
Receipts preceding week	6,953
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	305 390
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	542,898
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	240,676
Exports since Sept. 1	364,269
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	115,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571 040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,689,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,238,500
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	370,000

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at pretty firm rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, and quoted up again 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last have been 9,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $11 40@$12 60; common to good Extra State at $12 70@$13 90; good to choice do., do. at $13 95@$15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $13 80@$14 90 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$11 40	@12 60
Extra State	12 70	@15 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	12 65	@16 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 80	@14 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	15 00	@17 00
Extra Genesee	15 00	@17 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	16 85	@19 75

Southern Flour is in request at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 385 bbls., at $13 50 @$15 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $15 30@$19 for fair to very choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand at $14 85@$17 15 for extra ℘ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour continues in active demand at from $8 70@$9 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal is actively inquired for at $6 20@$6 25 for Jersey; $6 25 for City, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 850 bbls. and sacks at $16 85@$17 65 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,000 bushels, including White Canada and California at $3 60; No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, interior to fair, at $2 70@$2 82½; unsound Spring at $2 50@$2 65 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed and unsettled. Sales since our last 97,000 bushels, at $1 33@$1 34, closing at $1 33, for Mixed Western, in store; $1 34½@$1 36, closing at $1 34½@$1 35, do., afloat; $1 19@$1 27 for unsound to prime new Mixed Western, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, Yellow Western and Southern ℘ bushel. Oats have been in good demand and have again advanced slightly. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 87c.@89c. as extremes; State at 89½c. @91c. ℘ bushel; sales 81,000 bushels. Barley continues dull, but steady. Sales 10,000 bushels Canada West, free, at $1 29. Barley Malt continues quite dull at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand. Sales 21,500 bushels at $1 68@$1 72 for Western, and $1 75@$1 76 for Canada, free, ℘ bushel. The movements in Wheat in Milwaukee, week ending with May 7, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Wheat market during the past week has been poorly supplied, and with a fair demand great excitement has prevailed, and a still further remarkable advance has been gained. The market has shown, however, unusual sensitiveness, and the fluctuations have been frequent and wide, and prices close very unsettled. The stock reported in store here on the 1st inst. was 177,812 bushels, consisting of 24,182 bushels No. 1 Spring, 109,208 No. 2 do., 32,399 No. 3 do., and 12,072 rejected. Yesterday the stock was reported at 136,340 bushels, being a decrease since May 1 of 41,272 bushels. As one or two cargoes are now loading, the actual amount in store to-day does not probably exceed 115,000 bushels. The receipts for the week have only averaged about 2,500 bushels per day, against about 10,000 bushels daily during the corresponding week last year. These small receipts are doubtless owing to a considerable degree to the farmers having been busily employed in seeding. Larger arrivals are soon expected, and comparatively large sales have been made in consequence for delivery at seller's option all this month, and for the last half of the month. Full figures, however, have been realized for these lots, the majority of operators believing in the reported great scarcity, and in the maintenance of extreme high prices up to the approach of the next harvest. The transactions for immediate delivery have, of course, been necessarily quite moderate, and the bulk of them have been for legitimate purposes. The demand is chiefly for milling here, and at points in the States of New-York and Ohio. The clearances show that Oswego has been the largest customer thus far this season, though we note purchases for Buffalo, Ogdensburgh, Cleveland and other milling places. Ohio and Indiana are well known to be very scantily supplied, and must rely largely on this section for the next three or four months. Points nearer the seaboard will doubtless continue to be supplied for awhile yet from the stocks in New-York, and arriving from California. Canada is reported to have still a fair amount to spare. If the stocks on the Mississippi prove as light as reported in our last circular, 350,000 to 400,000 bushels, the receipts here from that quarter will indeed be small, as some will be pretty sure to go down the river to St. Louis. The State will probably soon show what may be expected of it, as the farmers are now about through seeding. The weather early in the week was cold and dry, but some warm rains have since fallen, though yesterday the temperature was low, and this neighborhood was visited by a snow-storm. The chief Grain Inspector states that the condition of the wheat in store here and arriving is fully as good as last Fall. The competition among the lake underwriters continues, and only ½ ℘ cent. is asked on Wheat at Buffalo, and ½ ℘ cent. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ℘ bushel storage, at $2 96 ℘ bushel; No. 2 do. at $2 82 ℘ bushel; No. 3 do. at $2 65 ℘ bushel; rejected at $2 35 ℘ bushel. Lake freights are dull and nominal at 6c.@6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c. @6c. to Toledo and Cleveland, and 11c. to Oswego. The freight by rail on Wheat to Cleveland, in sacks or barrels, is 25c. ℘ 100 lbs.; to Buffalo, 26c.; to Albany and Troy, 45c.; to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 50c.; in bulk, 60c.; bagging is ½c. ℘ bushel; barreling, 1c.; cooperage ℘ barrel, 5c.; loading cars, $1 50 each. We quote "Stark A" bags at 60c.; flat hoop barrels, 45c.; round hoop, 55c. Commission on Wheat shipped by rail, 2c. ℘ bushel. The inspection reports for the week show that 11 car-loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1; 17 car-loads No. 2; 5 car-loads No. 3 and 11 car-loads rejected. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce estimates the stock of Wheat in store at 186,340 bushels, against 400,000 bushels at corresponding time in 1866. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 17,705, against 229,692 bushels for the same time last year. The clearances since the opening of navigation sum up as follows: To Buffalo, 81,972 bushels; to Oswego, 205,862; to Cleveland, 32,453; Port Colborne, 18,000; Ogdensburgh, 22,418; Saginaw, 8,000. The shipments by railroad during the week, 9,326 bushels. Shipments by lake during the week—5,900 bushels to Buffalo, 18,000 to Oswego, 7,000 to Ogdensburgh, and 400 to other ports."

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at $1 75@$1 85 for shipping, and $1 90@$2 10 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 75c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, including New at 30cc.@65c.; Old, 20c.@50c.; and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ℘ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "With the exception of increased firmness on the part of holders, occasioned by unfavorable reports from the growing sections, the market this week presents no new feature. The prospect of the coming crop is now the all-absorbing subject among dealers and growers, and one which is of more than usual interest. Having arranged with several prominent and reliable growers throughout the country to furnish us accounts from time to time of the progress and condition of the vine, we shall be prepared to give through these reports the most reliable information extant. We are already in receipt of the most discouraging accounts from Central New-York, representing the season as being unusually backward, cold and rainy nights, with the ground in an unfit condition to work. The severity of the past Winter has caused an unusual number of old yards to die out, while fewer new yards have been planted, on account of the scarcity and unprecedented high price of roots."

HIDES—Have been inactive and rather heavy.

HEMP—Manilla is held at an advance of ⅛c. ℘ lb. in gold, but has been inactive.

LATHS—Have been quiet at $3 25 for Eastern ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand at uniform rates.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 70 for Common and $2 20 for Lump ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in demand and held with firmness. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "A fair trade, though not a brisk one, has been realized during the past week. The absence of a full assortment of lumber caused dealers to postpone purchases until lumber shall be received per canal. Prices are firm and accounts from the manufacturing districts show great firmness there, under a strong demand for the Western trade.

Shipments have been light, and there is a good supply of vessels in port. The rates are—To New-York, $1 50; to New-Haven and Bridgeport, $1 75@$2; to Middletown and Norwich, $2 25; to Hartford, $3; to Providence, $3@$3 25.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 41c.@58½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in pretty fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 69c.@72c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $3 75@$8 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at previous prices, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 87½@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 85; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quite dull at 15½c.@16c. for Crude; 24½c.@27c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, on a better inquiry, mainly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 12½@$23 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 20 cash; $22 for one-year old Mess; $19@19 25 for Prime, and $22 for Prime Mess. ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,250 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, 30 and 60 days, at $23 12@$23 15 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales 340 pkgs. Bacon continues in request at steady rates; sales 360 boxes at 11½c.@11⅝c. for Short Rib; 10⅞c. for Cumberland Cut, and 11½c. for Long Rib, and 12⅛c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been less active at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 930 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13⅛c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in request and steady. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 370 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in request at $40@$41 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 114 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@25c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request at 10c.@19c. ℘ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, ℘ lb	33	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb	31	@33
Welsh tubs, ℘ lb	28	@32

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State dairies, ℘ lb	28	@30
Good to fine State dairies	22	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ℘ lb	21	@25
Common to fair State, ℘ lb	15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	13	@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	12	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ℘ lb	10	@12

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	12	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	10	@12

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	18	@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	13	@14

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in at unaltered prices.

SALT—Has been dull and quite nominal.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and irregular.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand, including Castile at 17½c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c.; and Family, 11c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been inactive at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—Have been steady and moderately inquired for. Sales since our last 1,080 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12c., and 560 boxes Havana, part at 9⅝c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 12½c.@15c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 83,000 lbs. at 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11⅝c.; also 48,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive and rather depressed in price.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and nominal.

WOOL—The market continues quiet for nearly all kinds, though buyers have any existing advantage. The demand from manufacturers has been very limited, in view of the depressed condition of the Woolen goods interest. There is no speculative call, notwithstanding the abundance and comparative cheapness of money. The restricted business of the past few days has been at prices within the range of our quotations:

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@62
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	52@56
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	48@50
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@76
Saxony fleece	58@65
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	49@53
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	52@58
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	45@50
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@55
Unwashed fleeces	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine	24@38
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	42@49
Country, No. 1	35@39
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	38@45
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@53

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 180 bales Cotton on private terms; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6d. ℘ bushel; 50 tons Bacon and Lard, by do., 20s. ℘ ton. 500 bbls. Resin, do., 2s. ℘ 280 lbs., and 180 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, by sailing vessel, 4s. 6d. For London—14,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, on private terms: 150 tcs. Lard, by sailing vessel, at 15s. ℘ ton; 750 bbls. Resin, 2s. ℘ 280 lbs., and 50 hhds. Tobacco, 20s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 10, 1867.

MEATS.

Dealers report a very firm market this week, while acknowledging that business is dull, as the most customers grudgingly pay the asking prices.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ lb	$ 24	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ lb	17	@ 24
Beef, round, ℘ lb	16	@ 22
Beef, rumps, ℘ lb	16	@ 22
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb	30	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb	25	@ 35
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ lb	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ℘ lb	14	@ 20
Beef, smoked, ℘ lb	16	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Lamb, spring, ℘ quarter	1 00	@2 75
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb	15	@ 25
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb	12	@ 17
Mutton, chops, ℘ lb	18	@ 28
Mutton, legs, ℘ lb	20	@ 26
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@4 50
Pork, joints, ℘ lb	14	@ 16
Pork steaks, ℘ lb	16	@ 18
Pork, corned, ℘ lb	15	@ 16
Bacon, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Hams, ℘ lb	16	@ 20
Shoulders, ℘ lb	14	@ 17
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb	15	@ 22
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb	10	@ 14
Veal, cutlets, ℘ lb	30	@ 35
Veal, fillets, ℘ lb	20	@ 25
Veal, loins, ℘ lb	20	@ 25
Sausages, country made, ℘ lb	16	@ 20
Lard, ℘ lb	16	@ 20
Suet, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Haslets, each	6	@ 18
Hearts, each	25	@ 40
Sweet Breads, ℘ dozen	2 50	@4 00
Tripe, ℘ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Trade has been slow at most of the stands, though the supply has been pretty fair for the season, at our quotations.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Capons, ℘ lb	$ 38	@ 40
Chickens, ℘ lb	24	@ 30
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair	1 37	@2 00
Ducks, ℘ lb	30	@ 35
Ducks, Brant, ℘ pair	1 12	@1 50
Ducks, Broadbill, ℘ pair	60	@ 75
Geese, ℘ lb	20	@ 24
Pigeons, squab, ℘ pair	87	@1 25
Pigeons, Wild, ℘ dozen	1 75	@2 25
Plover, ℘ dozen	3 25	@4 50
Rabbits, ℘ pair	50	@ 75
Snipe, English, ℘ dozen	2 25	@3 25
Turkeys, ℘ lb	25	@ 33

FISH.

The supply is improving and prices favor buyers. Shad have fallen, on a more liberal offering.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ℘ lb	$ 18	@ 25
Blackfish, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Carp, ℘ lb	12	@ 20
Catfish, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Clams, ℘ doz.	30	@ 75
Cod, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Codfish, steak, ℘ lb	10	@ 12
Cod, dried, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Eels, ℘ lb	15	@ 25
Flounders, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Haddock, ℘ lb	10	@ 12
Halibut, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb	16	@ 20
Herrings, fresh, ℘ lb	8	@ —
Herrings, smoked, ℘ dozen	37	@ 50
Lobsters, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Oysters, ℘ 100	75	@3 00
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	2 00	@3 00
Perch, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Pickerel, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Pike, ℘ lb	—	@ 18
Porgies, ℘ lb	10	@ 12
Ray, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Salmon, fresh, ℘ lb	75	@1 00
Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb	28	@ 30
Salmon, pickled, ℘ lb	23	@ 25
Salmon Trout, ℘ lb	20	@ 25
Scollops, ℘ quart	20	@ 40
Shad, each	30	@ 75
Smelts, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ lb	18	@ 20
Sturgeon, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Sunfish, ℘ lb	10	@ 12
Trout, ℘ lb	1 00	@1 25
Turbot, ℘ lb	25	@ 35

VEGETABLES.

A better assortment is available to purchasers this week, and generally at easier prices. The demand, however, fails to satisfy the dealers.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Asparagus, ℘ bunch	$ 50	@1 00
Beans, steeped, ℘ quart	12	@ 15
Beets, ℘ dozen	40	@ 50
Cabbages, new, each	10	@ 15
Cabbages, red, each	15	@ 20
Carrots, new, ℘ dozen	18	@ 25
Cucumber, each	25	@ 50
Dandelion, ℘ quart	6	@ 8
Garlic, ℘ bunch	22	@ 25
Horse-Radish, each root	6	@ 12
Lettuce, ℘ head	10	@ 15
Leeks, ℘ bunch	6	@ 8
Mint, ℘ bunch	2	@ 5
Onions, ℘ peck	75	@1 00
Onions, ℘ quart	10	@ 15
Oyster Plant, ℘ bunch	10	@ 12
Parsnips, ℘ dozen	25	@ 30
Parsley, ℘ bunch	6	@ 10
Peas, green, ℘ quart	35	@ 50
Potatoes, ℘ bbl	3 00	@3 75
Potatoes, ℘ peck	50	@ 62
Potatoes, Sweet, ℘ peck	1 00	@1 25
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ℘ bbl	9 00	@12 00
Potatoes, new, ℘ peck	1 37	@2 00
Radishes, ℘ bunch	4	@ 10
Rhubarb, ℘ bunch	5	@ 10
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch	3	@ 5
Shallots, ℘ bunch	5	@ 8
Spinach, ℘ half peck	15	@ 20
Sprouts, ℘ peck	25	@ 50
Tomatoes, ℘ box	1 50	@1 75
Tomatoes, ℘ quart	25	@ 40
Turnips, new, ℘ half peck	15	@ 20
Water Cresses, ℘ quart	15	@ 20

FRUIT.

A few miserable Blackberries, and some very fair Strawberries, have made their appearance since our last. Otherwise the additions to assortment were unimportant. The business of the week has been light.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ℘ lb	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ℘ half peck	50	@ 75
Bananas, ℘ dozen	50	@1 00
Cranberries, ℘ quart	35	@ 40
Currants, Zante, ℘ lb	18	@ 24
Dates, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Figs, ℘ lb	25	@ 35
Grapes, Isabella, ℘ box	87	@1 00
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	18	@ 20
Lemons, ℘ doz.	15	@ 25
Oranges, ℘ doz.	10	@ 75
Raisins, ℘ lb	16	@ 25
Strawberries, ℘ box	2 25	@3 00

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese have been in more request, and choice lots have been quoted rather firmer. Eggs have also advanced slightly, on a lighter supply and fair inquiry.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, prime to choice new, ℘ lb	$ 37½	@ 40
Butter, prime to choice table, old, ℘ lb	33	@ 35
Butter, fair to good, ℘ lb	30	@ 32
Butter, cooking, ℘ lb	18	@ 28
Cheese, ℘ lb	16	@ 21
Eggs, ℘ doz.	24	@ 26
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ℘ lb	40	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Flowers and plants have been in less demand, including Geraniums at from 15c.@$1; Gillies, 10c. @50c.; Ivy Plants, 10c.@50c.; Lilies, 25c.@$1; Roses, 25c.@$1; Rosemary Plants, 15c.@40c. each. Dahlias, 10c.@20c. each.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 50	@ 8 00
Coffee, Green, ℘ lb	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ lb	35	@ 52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℘ lb	30	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ lb	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family, ℘ bbl.	15 00	@20 00
Flour, Family, ℘ 25 lb. bags	2 37	@3 00
Meal, Corn, ℘ 7 lb. bags	28	@ 35
Meal, Oat, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Milk, ℘ quart	10	@ —
Molasses, ℘ gallon	70	@1 25
Rice, ℘ lb	10	@ 13
Soap, by the box, ℘ lb	8½	@ 11½
Sugar, Brown, ℘ lb	12½	@ 14½
Sugar, Soft White, ℘ lb	15	@ 15½
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ℘ lb	16	@ 17½
Sugar, Maple, ℘ lb	30	@ 40
Syrup, ℘ gallon	1 00	@1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ℘ lb	75	@1 25
Teas, Green, ℘ lb	85	@2 00
Teas, Mixed, ℘ lb	65	@1 10

Sales of Real Estate—MAY 10.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

(By order of the Supreme Court in Partition.)

House and lot No. 349 West 31st-st., 16.10x98.9	$11,675
House and lot No. 351 West 31st-st., 16.3x98.9	11,750
House and lot No. 353 West 31st-st., 16.8x98.9	11,750
House and lot on west side 10th-av., 57.9 South 33d-st., 19x55.11	6,325
A farm of 93 acres in Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y.	8,100
BY JOHNSON & MILLER.	
Lease three-story brick-house and lot, 236 East 18th st	$825
BY WM. KENNELLY.	
2 lots south side 114th-st., 425 feet east 5th-av. ea.	$1,000
2 lots adjoining above, ea.	950

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY.
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st. New-York.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!!!
WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000
RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
GARIBALDI AND ZOUAVE SUITS, SACKS, JACKETS AND PANTS, &c. BUSINESS AND FINE DRESS SUITS, for boys and young men from 3 to 21 years of age.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON,
No. 31 Chamber-st., near Centre, New-York.
(up stairs.)

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $8, $10, $12 and $15.
BUSINESS SUITS, $14, $16, $18, $20 and $30.
BUSINESS PANTS, $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' HATS THIS day at $2 each less than wholesale prices. Hats at all prices. Crape bonnets at $10, worth $20. Straw bonnets, $2. Save this. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

WHEREAS, THE LEGISLATURE AT its recent session appropriated the sum of $10,000, to be dispensed in donations by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will, on the 1st of July next, distribute the said sum in such manner as may appear to the Commissioners will afford the largest relief to the poor and sick of the City of New-York, but subject to the following conditions:

That no portion shall be appropriated to any society or institution which has received aid from the Legislature at its late session, or which is under the exclusive control of any religious sect, or which requires of its beneficiaries the profession of any religious creed.

Resolved, That such societies as may be applicants for this fund be requested to send to the Secretary of this Board, before the 1st of June, their last annual reports or written statement, setting forth their fiscal condition, the nature of their charities, the number of sick or poor relieved during the year 1866, and the names of their officers and managers.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"MIDNIGHT MISSION."—THE OBJECT of this society is "to seek and reclaim fallen women." The work thus far has been attended with very encouraging results. A large house has been obtained on Amity-st.; funds are wanted to furnish it. As the undertaking is no longer an experiment, we appeal with confidence to the public for money in liberal supplies to enable us to carry it on. The Treasurer's address is PLINY F. SMITH, No. 22 White-st.; Post-office Box No. 2,592.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS last lecture in this City for the present season at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, subject—*Here and There in Britain*. Doors open at 7; lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1: may be had at D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway; Heard & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-st.; Casswell, Hazard & Co.'s, 24th-st. and 5th-av.; Foster & Palmer's, No. 14 Bible House; Crosses' bookstore, No. 15 3d-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. H. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., RECTOR of the Church of the Incarnation, will (D. V.) preach the ninth of the course of sermons in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., near 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 12; service will commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Barnabas' House.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., west of Broadway.—Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D. Pastor. The congregation of the Fourth Church will occupy their lecture-room in the basement of their new edifice on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., and thereafter until the completion of their new church. Services will commence in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The annual Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of this institution will be preached at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and East 21st-st., by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—NO. 138 West 24th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by P. CANNON, on the *Advent*; and by Mrs. ANNA E. SMITH, Missionary, at 3 and 7½ P. M.; also, a union meeting of the Advent churches of this City and Newark on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE closing Sabbath in the present church edifice.—A discourse will be delivered, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, commemorative, historical and thanksgiving, on occasion of the anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society. Services at 7½. Preaching in the morning in the church at 10½.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*All One in Christ*. And at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*Experience and Profession*. Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., RECENTLY called to the rectorship of St. Ann's Parish, Brooklyn, will preach his Introductory Sermon in the Church corner of Washington and Sands sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, the 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock. He will also preach in the Chapel on Clinton-st., near Livingston, at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. E. LATIMER, Pastor of the First M. E. Church, Rochester, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION. SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

YORKVILLE FREE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WM. DYMOND, Minister.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On MONDAY EVENING Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer confirmation at 3½ P. M. (The service to be interpreted for deaf mutes.) Rev. STEPHEN HOLMES will preach at 7½ P. M.

THE WORKS OF JOHN COCHRAN, THE MESSIAH & HIS SECOND COMING.—The second personal coming proved to have taken place; 40 cents. The American Union, the New Heavens and Earth, 40 cents. Mailed on receipt of price. J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., N. Y.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Apostolic Rite of Confirmation will be administered by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Preaching at 81st-st. and Broadway at 3 P. M.

NOTICE.—FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, South Brooklyn, corner Henry and Summit sts.—Rev. W. W. BOWDITCH will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. THOS SEWELL, D. D., will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching of the Divine Word (D. V.) by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, Ninth Article of the Creed—"*The Holy Catholic Church*."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 12th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER. Seats all free. Sunday-school meets at 9 and at 2.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Proofs from the Scriptures of the Speedy Coming of the Lord.*

MRS. E. A. BLISS WILL SPEAK FOR the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 11 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The Children's Lyceum will meet at 9½ A. M. Open for new members.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK-ST.—ON every Sunday evening throughout the year there will be Divine service as above, commencing at 8 o'clock. The anthem for next Sunday will be, "*I will give thanks.*"—*Rossini.*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., will preach before the Parish Aid Society of this Church on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., formerly of Brooklyn. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free. Church supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service commences at 3 o'clock, Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av.—Prophetic Expositions SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING by the Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school as usual at 10½ A. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Hall of the Historical Society, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. T. WYLIE, of Newcastle, Penn., and at 7½ P. M., by Mr. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—ON SUNDAY, AT 3 P. M., a discussion on *The Religious Liberty of New-York*. At 8 P. M., a lecture on *The Moral Organs, and What They Teach.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Rev. DAVID PECK, of Massachusetts, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH in the Amity Baptist Church, on 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3½.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Anniversary Sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, in his church on Madison-square.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THE BEST PEW IN GRACE CHURCH to let, seating two persons. Apply to Mr. BROWN, sexton of the church. Rent $50 a year.

PERSONAL.

JOSEPH JAMES BENNETT, NO. 14 Norton Folgate, London.—Any one giving information of the above will be rewarded by his anxious parents; was last heard of in July, 1863, at Pentwater, Ocean County, Mich., working at a saw-mill; had with him a gold Geneva watch, engraved "Presented by his father on his 17th birthday," makers name Caney, Cheapside, London, Eng.

SPORTING.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE CHEAP—Suitable for pleasure yacht or tug; also, propeller engines. Root Steam Engine Company, 2d-av., corn 28th-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DR. WILLIAM W. SANGER HAS removed from No. 737 Broadway to No. 45 East 10th-st., north side, five doors west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1.

JOHN SLATER, BOOT-MAKER, LATE of No. 2 Cortlandt-st., has removed to No. 290 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PIER GLASS, 100x24, with bracket and slab, nearly new. Also an oval glass, 54x38 to match; will be sold very reasonably. Can be seen at GRAHN & CAHILL'S, No. 935 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

RARE BIJOUTERIE
AND
SLEEVE BUTTONS, BOSOM STUDS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
TRAVELING CASES
AND
PORT-MANTEAUS.
Comprising a unique assortment of carefully selected
Goods, from the best manufacturers of
ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ITALY,
SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CASHMERES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE-DELISLE BROS., the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French Capital, that they will find at their establishment the LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES AND LACES IN THE WORLD, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every LACE DISTRICT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, and in ALL OF THE SHAWL DISTRICTS OF INDIA, enable them to sell at the price of MANUFACTURERS, instead of MERCHANTS, as well as to produce designs exclusively their own.

ENGLISH IS CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay NO COMMISSIONS to any parties to bring custom to the house. Prices marked in plain figures.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED THE
MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SACQUES, JACKETS AND MANTILLAS
IN THIS CITY.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 Clinton-place,
EIGHTH-STREET,
One door from Broadway.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

AT EITHER STORE.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Ls. CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
From 15 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

PARIS SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—Aux Villes de France, No. 51 Rue Vivienne and No. 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse; the largest emporium in Paris; prices marked in plain figures; English spoken; dresses made to measure in 48 hours.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50, second, $1. At EGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 16 City Hall, to consider the subject of stopping the running of cars by steam on 11th-av. below 53d-st. All parties interested are invited to be present.

H. MURRAY,
P. GIBNEY,
A. HARTMAN,
G. W. CREGIER,
J. E. McVEANY
Committee on Railroads.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT NEW-YORK,
EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS CITY NEW-YORK, No. 896 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Assessor will be in attendance at his office on the 22d day of May inst., and for five days next thereafter, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., to hear and determine any appeals that may be presented relative to erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.

All appeals must be made in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

Notice is further given, that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment shall have been transmitted to the Collector.

A. J. BLEECKER, United States Assessor,
Eighth District New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of May, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of June, 1867:

Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Adelaide Ristori in her role of MARY STUART.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAIRY CIRCLE, CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY, and BARNEY THE BARON. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Irish Life.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, and CINDERELLA.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE WORRELL SISTERS, ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DAVID COPPERFIELD and POCAHONTAS. John Brougham as Micawber and Powhatan.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE, JOHN JONES and THE SPITFIRE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S MATINEE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FLORENCE'S CHOICE, A MORALITY, RECITATIONS and MUSIC.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT.

DODWORTH HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MISS SAIDEE A. COLE'S DRAMATIC READINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
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The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dispatches to last evening bring the important announcement that the Luxemburg question has been virtually settled in favor of peace. The Grand Duchy is to remain in the possession of the King of Holland, and its neutrality will be guaranteed by the Powers participating in the Conference. The fortress of Luxemburg is to be razed.

A division took place Thursday night in the House of Commons, on a Government amendment to the Reform Bill, and the amendment was sustained.

The new telegraph company, which proposes to lay an electric cable between Brest and Halifax, has been promised the support of the French Government.

Kangaris, the Envoy of Greece to the United States, has sailed for this country.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Henry Mohwinkle and her three children had a terrible fall from the third story of a tenement house, in Cincinnati, on Wednesday. In the rear of the house is a structure for drying clothes, which a bridge at each story connects with the house. Mrs. Mohwinkle and her children were on the third story bridge, when it gave way, precipitating them to the one beneath, and thence to the pavement. The two oldest children sustained fractures of the skull, and will not survive, and the mother was badly bruised. The third child, a baby in the arms of one of the other children, was uninjured.

The Hickman (Ky.) *Courier* is responsible for the statement that a Miss Mary Godsy, living near that place, has been asleep for twelve years. At the age of twelve, after an ague fit, the young lady went to sleep, and has been in a state of coma most of the time since, and she is now twenty-four years of age. She wakes at regular intervals for the purpose of yawning, but soon sinks into a slumber again, from which it is impossible to arouse her. She takes kindly to this condition of things, has grown considerably, and preserves her beauty and plumpness.

The Toledo *Blade* states that perfect confidence is now felt by Mr. Delano and those who are engaged with him in investigating the election frauds in the Thirteenth District, that Gen. Morgan will be unseated, as the Democratic frauds already positively proved are more than enough to overcome the small majority against Mr. Delano. This certainty of unseating Morgan, it says, is supposed to take Mr. Delano out of the list of candidates for Governor.

In April last the Orphans' Home in Brookline, Mass., was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Agnes Legget, the matron, generally known as "Sister Anthony," was suspected of having set it on fire in order to obtain an insurance of $2,000 on her furniture. She disappeared soon after, but on Tuesday last returned and surrendered herself to the officer who had a warrant for her arrest. She was arraigned for examination yesterday, but at her request it was postponed. Meantime, she remains in jail.

"Sam" Davis and "Jim" Elliot fought a prize-fight yesterday on Point-au-Pelee Island, in Lake Erie. Elliot won by a foul blow after nine rounds, which were fought in eleven minutes. Davis is accused of having sold the fight. There was the usual amount of rowdyism among the roughs who attended. One man from Detroit had one ear and his nose bitten off in a rough-and-tumble fight on a steamboat.

Extensive preparations are already being made for the New-England Agricultural Fair, which takes place at Providence early in September. The grounds embrace about 150 acres, and $200,000 will be expended in their preparation. From $10,000 to $12,000 will be offered in premiums.

Seven hundred school children, with their teachers, from Manchester, N. H., visited Concord yesterday to see the city and public institutions. They were met at the depot by four hundred school children of Concord, and the procession, as it passed through the streets, was very attractive and interesting.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that the fund for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the late President Lincoln has now reached a sum sufficiently large to warrant the Committee in commencing the work, and it understands that they will shortly be prepared to receive plans and specifications for such a monument from the artists of the country at large.

S. B. Hempstead, Postmaster at Adel, Iowa, was arrested on Monday for robbing the mail. He had been suspected for some time, and was caught by a detective, who mailed to his office a decoy letter containing marked money. The letter was abstracted from the mail, and the marked money found in the Postmaster's possession.

John H. Rogers, who has been on trial in Baltimore charged with having embezzled money from the National Mechanics' Bank, was yesterday found guilty of making false entries in the books of the bank. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the County Jail. His accomplice, Wentz, who confessed, has not yet been sentenced.

The body of Louis Fox, the billiard player, who mysteriously disappeared from Rochester in December last, was found yesterday floating in the river at Charlotte, seven miles below Rochester, by two boys who were boating near Charlotte Dock. His death was undoubtedly accidental.

On Tuesday evening there were heavy frosts in various sections of the Northwestern States, and in many localities the fruit is probably very badly damaged, if not entirely killed. At Chicago and Indianapolis, and all through the Wabash bottoms, very extensive damage was done to all fruit crops.

Archibald McGregor, one of the gang of thieves who robbed the Adams Express Company at Troy, Penn., in July, 1865, was yesterday sentenced to serve three years in solitary confinement in the State Prison, to pay $100 fine and the costs of prosecution, and to restore the stolen funds.

Mr. John F. Deal, an old resident of Philadelphia, was killed near Camden, N. J., on Thursday. He was, with several friends, waiting at the Fish House for a train, and being confused by the arrival of two trains, failed to get off the track in time. He was struck by the locomotive and instantly killed.

On Monday last the three sons of Mr. Thos. S. Behn, of Beaufort District, South Carolina, in company with a negro boy, went sailing in Hazzard Creek, when the boat capsized, and the two oldest white boys were drowned. They were aged 12 and 14 years. The negro and the youngest boy were saved.

Judge Hall opened the first Court in Bankruptcy at Buffalo on Wednesday. Eben C. Sprague was duly announced as Register in Bankruptcy for that district. A bond in the sum of $30,000 was required of Mr. Sprague. This is the first appointment of Register that has yet been announced.

The Nashawanuck Mills, at Easthampton, Mass., are to close on the 18th. Three hundred suspender makers will thus be thrown out of employment, besides a large number of people who have made a business of taking the suspenders to their homes to finish.

Two servant girls in the Young Ladies' Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Penn., were suffocated on Sunday night by the escape of coal-gas into their sleeping room. Two others in the same apartment narrowly escaped with their lives.

On the last trip of the steamship *Nestoria*, from Liverpool to Montreal, an unknown lady committed suicide. She discovered her former husband among the passengers and was so much affected that she jumped overboard and was lost.

A brakeman, by the name of Rosecrans, was run over and killed about noon yesterday at the Jersey City station of the Erie Railway, while attempting to couple cars. The deceased was about 30 years old. He leaves a wife and two children.

The writ of *habeas corpus* requiring Jefferson Davis to be taken before the United States Court at Richmond was served on Gen. Burton at Fortress Monroe yesterday. He will leave for Richmond with his prisoner to-day.

The steamer *Wagner*, of Cincinnati, running between Omaha and Sioux City, snagged on Thursday eighteen miles below Decatur. The boat was loaded with grain and railroad ties, and is a total loss. She was valued at $25,000.

The schooner *Joseph Holmes*, from Virginia, loaded with coal, bound to New-York, went ashore at Long Branch, opposite Mannahawken, on Wednesday. Capt. David Holmes, J. Birket and Henry Johnson were lost.

In conformity with Gen. Sheridan's order requiring that the Police force of New-Orleans should be reorganized and soldiers appointed to one-half the positions, ten members of the old force have been discharged and their places filled.

Col. James F. Melme has been appointed by Gen. Pope Chief Inspector of Registration, and Chief of Bureau of Civil Affairs for the Third Military District.

Charles F. Pond, for twenty-five years President of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, died at his residence in Hartford, yesterday afternoon, of paralysis. He was fifty-eight years of age.

The earthquake which was reported as having recently disturbed the equanimity of Missouri, Ohio, and other western States, was felt as far South as Van Buren, Arkansas.

A gentleman of Manchester, N. H., was fined $550 on Tuesday, for persistently neglecting to affix two cent revenue stamps to receipts given by him.

The Essex hat factory in Newburyport, Mass., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $8,000, which is insured.

The ladies of Charleston, S. C., yesterday decorated the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the cemeteries there.

The Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Arkansas reports that the cholera is abating at Little Rock.

W. H. Hooper, delegate from Utah, has arrived at Omaha, to arrange for the transportation of a large Mormon emigration from Europe.

The Catholic Archbishop of Cincinnati and the Bishops of Pittsburgh, Alton, Columbus and Mobile sail for Europe June 1.

George Winnemore was yesterday convicted in Philadelphia of having murdered Mrs. Magilton a few days since. Sentence was not pronounced.

LOCAL NEWS.

The interesting case of Angevine *vs.* Angevine came on for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, and the discussion will be resumed on Monday next. One of the questions involved is whether, where a man and woman cohabit for several years, the man going under an assumed name, and several children are born, and that then the man dies, can the testimony of the wife be given to show the marriage contract, under the Code as now amended. When this case was before the Surrogate a certified copy of the marriage record was produced, from which it appeared that Daniel and Ann were married Dec. 16, 1849, in Twenty-fourth-street, this City, by Rev. E. O. Haven, a minister of the Methodist Church. But on the other hand it is contended that no marriage ceremony between these persons was ever celebrated. Daniel Angevine died suddenly of disease of the heart at Tarrytown, this State, on the 14th of March, 1864. He was a flour merchant of this City, and left property valued at over $20,000.

The suit of the Merchants' National Bank of Lowell *vs.* Chas. Leland and another, came on for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., before Judge Barnard. The action was brought on a note said to have been discounted in New-Orleans. A motion was made to postpone the trial, whereupon a very hot and spicy discussion ensued, during which defendants' counsel stated that Gen. Butler was one of the parties in interest; that plaintiffs wished to postpone for the purpose of getting the General here as a witness; that he would state on his official oath that the gentleman named owed Mr. Warren Leland $23,000, and although he (Butler) was a good swearer, he could not swear to anything material to the issue if he were here. The cause was postponed.

The examination in the case of John Hartell and Dr. Henry F. Topping, charged with conspiracy against the life of an infant child of the former, came up yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court before Justice Mansfield. The complainant, Sophia Heinzelman, was cross-examined at considerable length, and the result was an important modification of the original charge. The case will be resumed this morning.

Yesterday the American Equal Rights Association continued its proceedings at the Church of the Puritans. During the day and evening addresses were made by Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Anthony, Charles L. Remond, and others.

The anniversary of the New-York City Mission was held in Steinway Hall last evening, Rev. Dr. Dewitt in the chair. Interesting addresses were made by Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Rev. Henry C. Riley, Rev. George J. Mingins and Rev. Mr. Sutphen.

The meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held at Steinway Hall yesterday morning. The annual report was submitted, and interesting addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Dana, Rising, Budington, and others.

The thirty-first anniversary of the New-York Institution for the Blind was held yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall. The exercises were exceedingly entertaining, and the hall was filled to the doors with an appreciative audience.

There was less activity in Produce and Merchandise yesterday, as a rule. Flour, Oats and Pork were firmer. Corn was again lower. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The Franco-Prussian Question—Is War Necessary?

The anxiety with which the entire civilized world has been waiting during the last four days for the results of the London Conference, has been tempered by a feeling, which, in this country, has appeared to obtain more basis with each mail that has lately reached us—that war might at least be staved off for the present, only the smallest compromise being required for that purpose, so far as the ostensible ground of quarrel is concerned. As a *casus belli*, it was acknowledged that Luxemburg was easily got out of the way. Out of the half dozen methods of dealing with it, suggested by the leading statesmen of the Powers now in conference, it seemed not at all difficult to settle upon one which, if not in every respect satisfactory, could yet be pressed upon the acceptance of the governments directly interested in its settlement. Beyond this, the only reason which has been held up before us as showing the necessity and certainty of war between France and Prussia, is that there was an imperative demand for deciding which of these two Powers was to be regarded and treated as foremost and supreme in the political system of Europe. France, we were told, had lost her preëminence; Prussia was determined to assert hers; but before the points could be decided, a trial of strength between them was necessary. Prussia was all the more ready for this, as Bismarck was reported to be very anxious to consolidate the new Germanic State which he had just succeeded in forming, and the best way to do it was to unite the entire population in a great war against a common enemy. If this argument be plausible, it is also indefinite, for it leaves out of view several considerations that are essential to a conclusion. The possession of the supreme position in the European system is itself an exceedingly indefinite thing. It shifts with time; and, as an active force, it becomes inoperative upon occasion. It has only a tacit acknowledgment from any quarter, and is constantly the subject of dispute in all quarters. A Power may often claim it on very untenable grounds, and when once claimed, may find in every current incident proofs which are only visible to its own apprehension, sharpened by its own vanity. The supremacy which the French have claimed during the last ten years has been made quite as much of as it could well endure. It has been thwarted in its objects nearly as often as it has gained them; and the Imperial Government have only managed to keep such recognition of the thing as they have got by courteously acknowledging that it had no absolute character, but was flexible, changeable and intangible in its nature. While we do not doubt that France will at any time fight for it if it be insolently challenged, we are sure that her ruler is too astute to challenge mankind it its name, or to be forced into a struggle for its assertion before the hour of his own convenience. France is too secure in her power and in her great position to find it necessary to be forever at work compelling everybody to recognize them, and she may lose nothing by first postponing the settlement of many things until she can choose her own way of asserting them.

As regards Prussia, if those who consider that the foundations of her supremacy have not only been brief but that the supremacy itself is realized, find it necessary for her, at this stage of things, to rush into war merely for the purpose of demonstrating the fact, it would seem that they regard it as after all very badly assured. In any event, the idea of Prussian supremacy cannot be dated before Sadowa, and if its universal acknowledgment be delayed until a twelvemonth after Sadowa, Prussia at least will not in the long run be the loser by the delay.

The fact is that so far as this argument of settling the supremacy is looked upon as a certain ground of immediate war, it appears to us that those who urge it are in altogether too much of a hurry. Taking historical analogies and precedents into account, we have nothing to lead us to the opinion that any such rapidity of motion is in keeping with what the Germans call *world-logic*, or that it has ever such an issue as its authors desire. If sufficient time be admitted us, we recognize the force of the argument in favor of war drawn from the necessity of establishing the political supremacy, or at all events, the political equality of one of the two Powers in the system of Europe; but we insist that the very nature of the argument requires that this consideration of time shall have full force.

However, we shall presently learn the issue of the London Conference; and whether that issue be peace or war, it will depend upon other considerations, and will have wider bearings than those which have been hastily thrust before us.

Party Reasons for Public Acts.

Some of the supporters of Mr. Sumner's plan for forcing negro suffrage on the Northern States rest their advocacy upon the low ground of partisan expediency. Unless we misunderstand the Philadelphia *North American*, it urges the measure as essential to the continuance of the Republican Party in power. That the continued ascendency of this party is, in the judgment of our cotemporary, necessary for the peace and prosperity of the country, is a consideration which does not affect the argument. The fact remains that what is propounded as a measure of justice derives most of the support it receives from those who deem it available as a means of achieving party success. The Washington *Chronicle* does not disguise the secret of its love. "Were all the negroes at the North voters," it says, "and should they be made such by the power of the Republican Party, there is no question but that we would carry every Northern State, including Maryland and Delaware, by overwhelming majorities." "The truth is," the same journal further declares, "the Republican Party would sweep the Union from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Now, the perpetual maintenance of Republican supremacy might be a very good thing for the country, and perhaps partisan journalism fulfills its idea of duty when it recommends everything likely to secure the result, without pausing to balance constitutional scruples. But we may be permitted to doubt the propriety and prudence of the proceeding. Constitutional changes depend for their justification upon general as distinguished from partisan merits. They are proper when the interests of the country require them, and only then. What will be thought, however, of a scheme for destroying the rights of States, and subjecting them in all things to the dictation of Congress, simply that a certain party may be enabled to keep its hold of the offices? What of a policy which would render State Government a nullity, not under the inspiration of a blind but honest philanthropy or patriotism, but solely in order that a party might be strengthened?

These questions afford no scope for argument. To propound them is to insure the condemnation of the policy by which they are suggested. That is wrong altogether. It exalts party above country, and makes the behests of party leaders a higher law than the Constitution, and a power more potent than rights which the Constitution recognizes. It is, moreover, injurious to the cause it is intended to serve. The only sound method of strengthening the Republican Party, and prolonging its tenure of power, is that which would identify it with the material welfare and the sectional harmony of the country; and this involves obedience to the Constitution, and respect for the rights of States rather than the ultra-radical contempt for both.

Our City Government.

The *Express* contests our opinion that universal suffrage has not given this City an honest and efficient government. Before the State Legislature began to "tinker" with our government by appointing Commissions, the *Express* says "we had a local government as nearly honest and satisfactory as is possible for a city of so many people." But why should a city "of so many people" not have a government as honest and satisfactory as one with not half so many?

The *Express* says the City Government is *worse* than it was before the appointment of these Commissions. We doubt whether the *Express* really believes this. Is the Police Department worse than it used to be? Does not the *Express* remember what it was while the Mayor controlled it? Does it remember how the idle, dirty, insolent and useless members of the force used to lounge about street-corners and in grog-shops, responsible to nobody but the Mayor, and appointed and kept in office by him as his political body-guard? Does it remember how the Mayor and Common Council denounced all attempts to reform it—how they ridiculed and howled down the proposition to put the policemen in uniform, as an aristocratic attempt to reduce them to the level of servants in livery? Now our Metropolitan Police is equal to the best in the world; and the change we believe is due wholly to the change of system. Such a reform would not have been possible while the Mayor and Aldermen had the appointing of the Police. It would have continued to be, what it notoriously was in those old days, a mere political weapon in the hands of the appointing power.

The Central Park Commission offers another example. Does the *Express* believe that this great work would have been as well managed by the Mayor and Common Council as it has been by the present Commission? If it does, it will scarcely find a single intelligent person in the City to agree with it.

The same thing is true, perhaps to a less extent, of the Commission of Charities,—the Emigrant Commission and the Fire Commissioners. Mistakes in the appointment of members of these Boards have probably at times affected their efficiency,—but we believe the great body of our citizens will concede that they have taken better care of the public interests than the Mayor and Common Council, elected by the people, would have done.

We agree that these Commissions ought not to be partisan in their composition or their action. Just so far as they are so do they depart from the principle on which they were organized, and reproduce the worst evils of the system they were designed to supplant. Nor do we deem government by Commissions, appointed at Albany, the best form of government this City can have. But we do insist that it has worked better and produced better results than that which it partially superseded, and that a system resting wholly on universal suffrage will not give the City a better rule than that which now exists.

But why not give us a modified form of suffrage, one which shall secure a coöperation of the great mass of the people who need public works, and of that class which must pay for them? Why not have a Common Council of two Boards, as now,—one being elected by universal suffrage and the other by the tax-payers alone? Would not the rights and interests of all be promoted in this way more effectively than they are now?

Liability of Ship Owners for Collisions—New Legislation Needed.

In the year 1851 Congress passed a law which was intended to relieve owners of vessels from the too great liability which they were under in case of collisions at sea. The law till then had made the owner of a vessel liable for all the damages occasioned to other vessels by faulty navigation on her part, no matter what was their amount or what the value of the negligent vessel. The result was that a man who had invested $50,000 in a vessel might, if it should run down another worth $50,000, be called on to lose not only all his capital but ten times the amount of it, by a momentary negligence on the part of the navigators whom he employed. Congress accordingly limited the liability of owners of vessels for the damages occasioned by collisions to the value of their vessel and her freight.

Where there was but a single claimant for such damage, the matter was simple enough and the statute was sufficient. But Congress also thought it necessary to provide for the case where there were several parties having claims arising out of the same collision, and accordingly it was enacted that the owners of the delinquent vessel might "take appropriate proceedings in any Court for the purpose of apportioning the sum for which the owners of the vessel may be liable, among the parties entitled thereto," and also that the owners might transfer their interest in the vessel and her freight to a trustee for the benefit of the parties entitled, and on such transfer all claims against the owners should cease. It seems a little strange that sixteen years should have passed by without occasion to put in exercise the provisions of this statute, yet we never have heard of any case in which the transfer to a trustee has been made, and cases in which any one has sought the benefit of the other provision have been almost, if not quite unknown. We have now, however, pending before our own Courts, several cases in which the statute is brought up as a protection, and almost immediately it is found to need emendation.

In April 1866 a collision occurred on Long Island Sound between a schooner and the steamer *City of Norwich*, which resulted in the sinking of both vessels. The owners of the schooner and her cargo commenced a suit against the owners of the steamboat in the United States District Court in Connecticut. The steamer was afterward raised and repaired, and was then libeled by parties who had cargo on board of her to recover their loss. All these losses put together would exceed the value of the steamer, and after the Court in Connecticut had decided that she was in the wrong and was liable for the damages, her owners applied to the Court to take proceedings under the act of 1851 to apportion the loss among all parties entitled thereto. We publish in another column the decision of the Judge upon this application. He holds that the proceedings cannot be taken before an Admiralty Court, because such a proceeding requires an equity jurisdiction which that Court does not exercise, and a power to bring before it parties resident in another State, which it does not possess. If he is right in this view, (and his reasoning in support of his conclusion is forcible,) further legislation may be needed to carry out the purposes of that statute limiting the responsibility of owners. The Connecticut Court has decreed payment of the full value of the schooner and her cargo, while in the suits brought by shippers of cargo on board, her owners have been compelled to give security, and may be called upon to pay, to the amount of the full value of the steamer in addition.

But there is another provision in the statute which does not seem to have been called especially to the attention of the Court, the effect of which might, perhaps, remove the difficulty without further legislation. It is provided that where such damage is suffered by several parties and the whole value of the ship and her freight is not sufficient to make compensation "they shall receive compensation from the owners of the ship or vessel *in proprotion to their respective losses*."

Why should not then the Court have said to the owners of the schooner that, as it appeard that there were several parties who had suffered damage by this collision, and the value of the *City of Norwich* was not enough to pay all, they must receive compensation for their loss, not in full, but in proportion to the other losses? Why does not that statute make it error in such a case to decree to any libelant the full amount of his damages? If that be so, then in every suit that is brought whether against the vessel or against her owners, a proportionate amount will be decreed, and the owners of the steamboat will not be called upon to meet a liability beyond that which the statute has provided for them.

There would still remain the necessity of amending the statute for cases where owners wished to take one proceeding, and by that relieve themselves from the vexation and expense of many suits. For that it would be necessary to give the Admiralty Courts authority in such cases to compel appearances from parties nonresident in their several districts, and to put a stop to suits which they might have commenced. The failure to do so doubtless arose from a too close following of the English statute on the same subject, without adverting to the fact that while the English Court of Chancery has jurisdiction over all England, our Courts are limited in their powers by State lines and district limits.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mayor Hoffman made, on the whole, a very sensible reply to the German Committee which applied for his aid in relieving them from the rigorous enforcement of the Excise Law. He told them he was powerless to help them, though he evidently shared their discontent: and he urged them to obey the law, preserve the peace and trust to public opinion and the ballot-box to bring about such changes as they desire. But the Mayor went altogether too far when he asserted that the friends of the Excise Law "would like nothing better than to be able to provoke its enemies to violence." Mayor Hoffman must know that the friends of the Excise Law, whether right or wrong in their opinion, are among the most conscientious and upright of our citizens. They may be intolerant, but they are not disorderly. They may have false notions of the proper scope and functions of the law, but they are not men who would excite riots or promote violence for any purpose or under any pretext whatever. They are, perhaps, unduly arrogant in trying to force their peculiar opinions upon the community by means of legislation, but they are quite as incapable as is the Mayor himself of the inconceivable wickedness of exciting their opponents to an outbreak, for the sake of putting them in the wrong. There may be individuals among them as fanatical as the Mayor supposes, but that is no excuse for ascribing such motives to the mass of those who uphold the Excise Laws and their enforcement.

Senator Wilson is reported to have said at a meeting in Augusta, that "if, in Georgia or any other State, any man is dismissed or turned out of doors by a rebel on account of voting, I will vote to confiscate rebel property." We should be sorry to think that Mr. Wilson means just what he says. It would be a very mean and contemptible act for one Southern man to turn another out of his employment for not voting as he might wish him to do; but it would not be *much* meaner than it is for a Northern man to do the same thing. Yet we have reason to suspect that this, or something very like it, is done quite often by Northern men—and that, too, without subjecting themselves to any such threat as that uttered by Mr. Wilson. Mr. W. is a Senator of the United States, and is not to be governed, we hope, in his official action on so important a subject as confiscation, by quite so small a motive as he is made to avow. Confiscation, if it is to be voted at all, should be voted not out of spite, nor to punish a great community for the offences of one or a few of its individual members. But the Southern people can see from this declaration of a United States Senator how little it takes to arouse the resentment of Northern men against them, and how entirely, therefore, their fortunes depend upon their own conduct.

We are very glad to learn that the Police authorities have withdrawn the order forbidding every kind of traffic, and closing barbers' shops, news-stands, bakers' shops and every place for buying and selling anything on Sunday. It was an act of very great folly to issue such an order. No new law had been enacted requiring it, and no new emergency had arisen to demand the revival of the old law which was cited as authority for it. In this one particular, if in no other, the State Legislature, representing mainly the country districts, cannot legislate wisely for a great city like New-York. In the farming districts every man has his cow,—every family bakes its own bread,—its meat is drawn daily from the season stores,—their newspapers come by mail—each man shaves himself (and often *only* on Sunday,) and each household is almost entirely independent of its neighbors, or *can* be so for a day without the slightest inconvenience. But it is a great mistake for men so situated to suppose that the same thing is true in large cities, and therefore to make laws forbidding in New-York what they have no need and no wish to do themselves. Here the bread, milk and meat for the day are purchased every morning, and cannot be bought at any other time; men going to church or among their fellows must be shaved, and cannot shave themselves. The dependence of men upon one another, and especially among the poorer classes, is much greater in the City than in the country, and gives rise to a thousand necessities that are not felt elsewhere. Such a law thus becomes a practical and most intolerable tyranny in the City, inflicting an amount of discomfort, and often of sharp suffering, which is utterly unknown in the country. It is quite right that the law should stop everything on Sunday which disturbs the general peace of the day and the quiet of the community; but beyond this it cannot justly go. We hope the authorities will be wise enough not to renew any such attempt as that which they have just abandoned.

Senator Doolittle, it seems, called on President Johnson before leaving Washington for Europe—whereupon, says an enterprising reporter, "the *inference* is that his visit relates in some way to the recently ratified Russian cession treaty." It is difficult to conceive anything more utterly absurd than such a style of drawing "inferences"—yet it is precisely the style to which the public is indebted for a large part of the startling intelligence of the day. People in Paris are said to infer the prospects of peace or war from the Emperor's face after breakfast—and the world is enlightened from day to day accordingly. A fit of indigestion sometimes thus costs the stock markets of both continents a good many millions,—and an extra twinge of the gout puts the armies of half the nations of Europe on a war footing at once! This fashion of judging of the tendency of events is probably by no means peculiar to our times, or to newspaper reporters. Men have always resorted to it more or less, and we may be quite certain that Cæsar's face was watched by anxious Romans with quite as much eagerness, and quite as broad inferences were drawn from its aspect, as that of President Johnson or the Third Napoleon. But it would be very fortunate if the world could make some progress in this, as it has done in so many other matters of less importance. In these days of enterprising newspapers, we ought to have some more authentic mode of getting news than by inspecting the faces of great potentates, as the augurs of old inspected the bowels of their victims.

Now that the principle of *universal* suffrage seems to have been established in this country by the action of Congress, there seems to be a struggle to secure the benefit of of it for women. But we venture to predict that this will not be the direction which the *real* effort to extend the principle will take. The next movement will be to admit foreigners to vote without waiting to become citizens,—and after that we shall have an attempt to extend the suffrage to *minors*. Both of these propositions have in them the promise of greater partisan advantage than that to allow women to vote,—and as party interests are always the influential agencies by which such changes are accomplished, we may rely upon it they will be the first to be brought up for practical popular agitation and action.

The "F. F. V's" are historical. They ruled Virginia through a couple of generations, and for half that time, at least, they were dominant in the Departments at Washington. They will not again be heard of for some time to come in national or local politics, if ever. Elsewhere in the South another order of aristocracy is being developed. It is the aristocracy of the "F. M. C's." The free mulattoes' children are putting themselves forward in Louisiana, and especially in New-Orleans, as the rightful guides and leaders of the black population in the new order of things, to the exclusion even of the radical whites. The criminal supineness of the white citizens in the matter of registration leaves the future of government in New-Orleans in the hands of the negroes, and the mulattoes and quadroons are represented as pushing their notions of rights to an extent not dreamed of by Northern missionaries. The "F. M. C.'s" right to the offices is put forward with unmistakable earnestness. The *Picayune* attempts to draw a parallel between the probable political future of the State and the course of events in Hayti. There the mulattoes were leaders of the revolution, until they in turn were destroyed by the blacks. We would not yet anticipate, however, so terrible a calamity as a war of races, although the tendency of radical teaching is undoubtedly in that direction. Nothing would hasten it more surely than a refusal on the part of the Southern whites to avail themselves of the privileges conceded by the law. Of this we detect signs nowhere but in Louisiana.

The Government Stock Exchange—for the purchase and sale of all kinds of Government bonds—of whose proposed opening we spoke some time ago, has now been in successful operation for two or three weeks. It has at once absorbed the bulk of the business in its particular line, except, of course, that which is done over the counters of brokers. "Governments" are not called at the regular Stock Exchange since the establishment of the new organization; in fact, the latter may be said to be in a certain sense a branch of the former, as the rules of the one govern the other, and the members of the old Board are *ex-officio*, as we might say, members of the Government Exchange. Still another organization for the sale of Governments exclusively is projected and will soon be in operation, under the auspices of members of the Open Board of Brokers, and others. It is proposed to give it features of greater popularity than the concern just started, one of which will be that it will make its own rules and laws, subject to no control from any other organization. It will also, we learn, be more popular as regards price and terms of admission.

The vituperation which Gov. Andrew is receiving in Massachusetts for having made an argument against the legal prohibition of the sale of liquor will probably be a benefit to him as a man and a philosopher, but it is not likely to help his political prospects in his State—not at present at least. If he has any ambition of going to the United States Senate, it is just as well for him that the election does not come off just at this time. The denunciations that are heaped upon him, the epithets that are hurled at him, might lead one who knew nothing of him to believe that he is the worst man in America, with the worst personal habits, and acting from the basest motives. The ultra-Radical-Teetotal-Prohibitionists quite outdo themselves in their objurgations of him; and we fear that they have so exhausted themselves on the present subject that hereafter it will be impossible for them to find terms with which to characterize Jeff. Davis or the Devil! And all because he has propounded certain moral and scientific objections to the prohibitory law!

We are pleased to see that the Fenian leader Roberts, who kept half the world excited about his belligerent schemes last year, has taken to delivering popular lectures on universal freedom, "admission fifty cents." This is a far more respectable and useful business than getting up Irish rows on the border. We prognosticate the best results from it, so far as the audiences are concerned; and it is to be hoped it will prove so profitable that the lecturer will stick to it till he is as rich as Stephens.

It is one of the remarkable signs of the times in the world of trade that even on Broadway a number of large retail business houses have lately adopted the principle of small profits, expecting, of course, large sales. This idea has been almost entirely expelled from Broadway for some years past. Enormous profits have been demanded upon everything that ladies or gentlemen may want to buy, and it seems to have been considered better to clear five dollars on one sale than six dollars on two sales. An incalculable amount of trade has in consequence been driven out of Broadway that might easily have been kept there. If the new, or rather the old, principle of small profits spread extensively, we shall very soon see the profitable retail trade of Broadway quadrupled.

Mr. P. S. Forbes, of this City, is among the passengers by the *Fulton* to-day. He goes with his family to reside for a time in Paris, which has been heretofore almost as much his home as New-York. Indeed, he has been closely connected with French matters—being Vice-President of the Suez Canal, having been decorated by the Emperor for disinterested services to the French Navy, and at one time holding a commission from the King of Sweden to make a treaty with China. Yet he is thoroughly an American, and was one of the staunchest of the champions of the Union during our civil war. And instead of profiting by his patriotic devotion to his own country, as many others did, he has little but losses to show by way of acknowledgment.

We have already mentioned the handsome donation by the Appletons of half a million of their school books to the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, for use in the Southern States. This has been most appropriately followed by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. with a donation of 5,000 volumes of their Teacher's Library, and 25,000 of school books intended for intermediate classes. Mr. Winthrop, President of the Board, makes a very cordial acknowledgment of this munificent donation. He says that "in connection with the noble gift of the Messrs. Appleton, they will go far toward supplying the immediate demand for publications of this character, and will furnish an example which will not be forgotten as our work advances."

Mr. Charles Reade, it appears, has actually commenced his threatened action against the *Round Table* for its review of the novel *Griffith Gaunt*. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the complaint covers forty-four pages of foolscap, "and if pasted together, end to end, would be fifteen yards long." In such a space we may well assume that a practiced writer like Mr. Charles Reade, has done himself ample justice. We shall not attempt to prejudge this case, which, if the pleadings be commensurate with the record, is likely to last as long as a Chancery suit; but in the interests of literature we cannot avoid acknowledging our regret that the suit was ever undertaken. An author of Mr. Reade's reputation ought to be able to stand the hottest furnance of criticism without losing his temper or seeking to add to the literary scandals of the day. Mr. Reade has at all times claimed and exercised the utmost freedom of expression in pronouncing his opinion upon the writings and acts of others, and in one of his novels he is more than suspected of having done a great wrong to the character of a public official. A man who hits hard must not be surprised, and ought not to be angry, if he is hit hard by some one else. Criticism, if it is unjust, should be redressed, but it is best corrected by the voice and influence of public opinion. This plan of actors and authors bringing actions for libel will never answer. It is not long since that an actor in London sued a theatrical paper for damages because it was not sufficiently complimentary to his performances. Persons in public professions deliberately challenge the opinions of the community, and if those opinions are sometimes unpalatable, they have no right to complain. Either they should cease to appeal to the world, or make their skin less sensitive to the arrows of criticism.

A new English morning paper, called *The Day*, is devoting itself to the task of regenerating the British isles. New brooms sweep clean, and our young cotemporary has entered the family circle with a determination to raise all the dust it can. It detects many things in the state of society which it would like to see altered, and among them is a great defect in all educational systems. It thinks that sufficient care is not devoted to the teaching of *morals*. Children ought to be taught what is honest, just and true, so that if they sin in after life they may sin "not stupidly, but consciously, and with after remorse." These are unimpeachable sentiments, and now how does *The Day* propose to carry them into practice? The disease is self-evident, and what has puzzled mankind hitherto has been to provide a cure. Our cotemporary, we are sorry to say, breaks down at the point where many generations have been stopped. Moral principle is doubtless to be cultivated and acquired, but the *Day* does not explain to us by what machinery the good to be done is to extend to the whole of our species. We admit the justice of its lament; it is as applicable to the New as to the Old World, for a few thousand miles, west or east, north or south, do not change the cardinal elements of our nature. Mankind in the bulk are pretty much the same all the world over, with a few minor differences of dress and manner. If some means could be discovered by which all young people could be sent forth into the world strong in moral convictions and inflexible rectitude, need we say that the invention would be very warmly taken up here? But such training, say what people will, is at the best but hap-hazard work. No man ever yet succeeded in making two ships, two watches, two coats perfectly alike. Ships built on the same lines, carrying the same engines, are found to vary materially in their seagoing qualities or rates of speed. Place two boys under the same course of training, and one of them is as likely to turn out ill as the other to turn out well. We hope the *Day*, before its mission is ended, will be able to find out the cause of this, and by removing it, to rid the world of a grievous evil. But we are not sanguine.

We trust that many of our readers have observed the bold attempt which has recently been made by M. Emile Girardin to recover the freedom of the Press, of which France has so long been deprived. The great powers of this eminent journalist have seldom been exercised with greater effect than in the articles which he has lately written upon the Luxemburg question. He seized the opportunity to review the general effect of the Emperor's foreign policy upon the *prestige* of France, and argued with manly, but, for a Frenchman, *dangerous* earnestness, against the despotism which has abolished free thought and speech in the Empire. It is not many years since M. de Montalembert did himself honor in the eyes of the world by uttering a similar protest, but the voice of thinking men in France is scarcely permitted to be heard before the mouth of the speaker is gagged. Montalembert's persecution is well known, and Girardin seems likely to fare even worse. He has been fined 5000 francs, and the Emperor is said to have told M. de Lavalette that it was his duty to have suppressed the paper. One more word of truth, and *La Liberté*—name of ill omen!—ceases to exist. And will this suit the French nation forever? Is there never to come a day when they will dare to think, and to say what they think? Is their mission in the world as a nation henceforth to consist in writing plays of doubtful morality and in supplying fashion to women? No wonder that the best men of France are exiles in foreign lands, and that the literature of the country has sunk below the level of that of Spain!

A certain Frenchman who was in the habit of supplying his district with milk, has been indulging in practices not unknown to his fraternity elsewhere. He went for his supplies of the nourishing fluid to what *Punch* once called the "cow with the iron tail," or, in other words, the pump. Why the decoction thus prepared should be called by the French journalist "an alimentary *substance*" we are not aware, but we rejoice to observe that the wicked milk-and-water man met his deserts at the hands of justice. He was fined sixteen francs and sentenced to six days imprisonment. We should like to know how many milkmen would be at large to-day if a like offence subjected them to the same punishment? There are some disadvantages, after all, in living under a free government. Our tradesmen may half poison us with impunity, or slowly undermine our health with their adulterated and "doctored" commodities, and no one interferes. In despotic France a policeman marches into the shop, puts up the shutters, locks up the till, and walks off with the proprietor to prison. A year of LOUIS NAPOLEON would do us no harm, if we could confine his expensive energies to social reforms, and keep his fingers from meddling with political institutions.

The American Chapel in Rome.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Observer* repeats its statement that the Papal authorities distinctly threatened that the American Chapel at Rome should share the same fate as the Scotch pastors, "with *which* (!) many American Presbyterian clergymen and laymen joined," and who were "peremptorily ordered to suspend their worship."

Now I assert, upon the authority of the American Minister, that no such threat was ever made known to him, but that, on the contrary, in this, as in all other matters in which Gen. KING has had occasion to make any request of the Papal authorities, it has been cheerfully and courteously granted.

When the English congregation were told that they must remove outside of the walls of Rome if they wanted to hold religious services which were forbidden by the laws of the country which they were visiting, (and that, even, was not done till the matter was brought to the attention of the authorities by the English Consul himself,) strenuous efforts were made, and it was "distinctly threatened" by our British well-wishers that the American Chapel should also be closed.

In this charitable project they were disappointed. The American Chapel remained undisturbed, and will so remain until after the 30th of June, when, if the American Mission is to be discontinued, of course there will be no one to place those "arms of the Legation" with which, in the courteous language of the *Observer*, "the Pope dare not interfere," over the door of the chapel.

Congress—prompted by the sectarian bitterness of the clerical mischief-maker who was glad to avail himself of any pretext to gratify his hatred of the Episcopal Church—has thus joined hands with John Bull in his effort to deprive our countrymen in Rome of the only place inside of the walls of the city where they can hold religious services. The Papal authorities have never interfered with them in any shape or way. Another statement of the *Observer*—the intent of which is palpable enough—is equally void of truth. It speaks of "the Episcopal Chapel which, according to all our information, is very High Church at that." This is both malicious and mendacious, as the thousands of Americans who have been in Rome this Spring will testify.

W. G. K.

The Japanese in Private Life—A Morning Call Upon Them.

In the modest caravansary on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, northeast corner, are domiciled a party of copper-colored men, women and children, ranging from the maturer age of forty to the tender age of ten years. By profession they are jugglers, acrobats, tricksters, cooks, musicians, washers, ironers, tumblers and posturers. Their dress in public is gorgeous, in private plain or nothing. It was our fortune yesterday to meet little "All Right" and his father, with the wonderful name, in the street. They were surrounded by curious boys, young and old, and seemed anxious to get to their lodging. Together we rode to their hotel, and accepting a courteous invitation, we entered and examined. In the passage-way at the head of the stairs two servants were washing, in the adjoining room they were cooking, in a room beyond the young people were variously employed, and in a room across the hall the older people were preparing for the evening. Thinking it might be of interest to the public to know how these peaceable strangers live, and noticing that they in no instance adopted the American style, we made the following notes:

In the cook-room one reckless culinary artist sported a simple black band of cloth across his back and one of white about his loins, while regardless of visitors he "picked up" some cold codfish from a huge specimen that hung on the wall between portraits of WASHINGTON and JACKSON. On the table by his side was a dish of chopped clams, lettuce, mustard, beets and pickles, and near it a large tin bowl full of steamed rice, said to be highly esteemed by the Japs. Each particle was separate, distinct from the others, and the mess (of rice) was not only savory but toothsome. A second cook, with hair enough on his head to furnish Grace Church with chignons for a season, stirred lazily with a long stick a mussy-looking preparation, the name of which we failed to get, but was it very long and sounded nicely. This cook was older and wore more clothes.

In the second room we saw little "All Right," and half a dozen other little monkeys of both genders. "All Right" was kneeling down by a trunk counting his money. He had just come in from a walk, and distributed among the children some large horse-chesnuts, which they ate with a relish. One boy was on his back, feet in the air, balancing a long roll of blankets, occasionally throwing the roll high up in the air, so that he might turn a summersault before it came down. The little girl, who is said to be an expert top-spinner, was poking rice, and salad, and clams, and nuts, and pickles, and candy into her mouth as fast as two sharp chopsticks would carry them. A third was asleep on the floor-laid mattress. The others were playing with an inflated balloon, while a Chinese boy, about 14 years of age, looked on with a sad expression and a downcast countenance. The chief top-spinner was looking through an opera-glass at the people] in the street. On the floor of the little, three-cornered, cramped room, were laid half a-dozen miniature mattresses, on which the Japs sleep at night.

In the room across the hall, which must be twelve feet long by six feet wide, we found a young gentleman cross-legged on a bed, "tum-tum" in hand, accompanying his sister, who sat on a bed by his side with her "tum-tum" in hand—the two making the most outlandish caricature of music we have ever heard. He was a fine-looking fellow, with much development of hair, but no eyebrows to speak of or clothes to criticise. She was by no means ugly, but her hair was divided off into a species of landscape gardening suggestive at once of geometry, botany and a great deal of patience. On a bed adjoining these was an older woman—perhaps thirty—whose forte is "tricks." She showed us her photograph and thanked us for saying it was "very pretty," which it wasn't. Her hair arrangements were also very extensive, somewhat complicated, and quite greasy. Her clothing it would be impossible to describe, for we saw only a sample of it. At another bed sat a melancholy Jap, with a sombre-hued "tum-tum" in his hand, from which he thrummed out leisurely at intervals a series of ear-splitting tones, quite effective, but by no means pleasant. This youth, whose front-head is miraculously shaved, is the identical Jap chap who mounts the loose tight-rope and swings himself in the most abandoned manner, courting a severe fall and a sudden death at every turn. No wonder that he plays a dismal tune. Near him, and wholly unmindful of any one, were two tumblers—not glass, but flesh and blood boys, about twelve years old.

They were all very polite. The ladies smiled pleasantly, sang as best they could, tum-tummed very hard and very long, showed us pictures and said, "thank you;" the men bowed very low, showed us a variety of pictures, tried very hard to understand our broken English and deaf and dumb signs, offered us rice, and in default of forks, "chops."

When we departed the boys and girls ran after us saying, "good bye," and "glad you come;" while the men and women shook hands cordially, and very gracefully sped the parting guest.

On the whole it can't be nice to be a Jap. Setting aside the hari-kari business, and the color and the hair and the grease and the prevailing notions in regard to clothing, there are insuperable objections connected with their ideas of privacy—brother, sister, another man and wife, a third man and two boys, all sleeping in a little box of a room—their tastes in food, their habits of squatting, their infernal music, and all that sort of thing, which Miss Ophelia characterizes as "shiftlessness," which would forever interfere with the naturalization of a genuine Yankee into a regular-built Jap. These specimens are civil, quiet, orderly, kind and peaceable—they certainly are wonderful in their line of art, but beyond that nothing.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Two Races in One Day.

The fine weather yesterday afternoon and the prospect of good sport attracted a large attendance of the lovers of trotting to the Fashion Course, L. I., to witness the purse and match race announced to come off. The first and most important event was a purse of $600, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and had eight horses entered, of which number four started, viz.: M. ROGER'S blk. m. *Black Bess*; Mr. JACKMAN'S s. s. *Burger*, driven by JOHN LOVETT; O. DIMMICK'S b. m. *Lizzie Warwick*, and Mr. HYNARD'S unnamed g. g., driven by DAN. MACE. A great deal of interest was attached to this race, as it was the first appearance of the chestnut stallion *Burher*, a horse for which the large price of $7,000 had been paid by his owner, Mr. JACKMAN, and who came with a high reputation for speed shown in private. He is a handsome dark chestnut, about fifteen hands and a half, and was sired by *Boston Boy*, a son of *Old Paymaster*. *Lizzie Warwick*, the gray gelding, and *Black Bess* had all been winners of purses this season, and consequently a well contested race was anticipated. As will be seen in the details of the race, the gray gelding won the third heat, but was distanced for foul driving, and the decision of the judges was emphatically indorsed by the lookers-on.

The driver of the gray gelding, (DAN. MACE,) however, must, in justice, be exonerated from any blame in the matter, for the horse is a tremendously strong puller on one rein, and his swerving across the track and interfering with the stallion *Burger* could not possibly be prevented by all the skill of this clever horseman.

The betting was very spirited, and the pool auctioneer, JAKE SOMERINDYKE, did a lively business before the horses started. At first *Burger*, *Lizzie Warwick* and the gray gelding without a name were alternately taken for first choice in the pools, but eventually the first-named had the call, bringing $60 to *Lizzie Warwick's* $50, the gray's $40 and *Black Bess* $8. *Lizzie* had the pole, the gray next, and *Black Bess* the outside position.

FIRST HEAT.—*Lizzie Warwick*, with the gray next, got the best of the send off, but the former breaking at the time, *Black Bess* went in front, and was leading at the quarter-pole, reached in 38 seconds, with the gray a couple of lengths behind, and the chestnut stallion last of all. *Lizzie* again left her feet on the backstretch, as did also the gray, and at the half-mile pole *Black Bess*, who was trotting wonderfully fast, had obtained a lead of ten lengths, with the stallion second and the gray fourth; time 1:14, showing the speed the black mare had been going up to this point. *Burger* gradually decreased the gap on the Flushing stretch, and at the three-quarter pole was about four lengths behind the black mare, the other two having again broken up. A fine race up the homestretch was witnessed, JOHN LOVETT driving the stallion with fine judgment and skill, gradually overhauling *Black Bess*, and eventually beating her to the score by a length—the latter ten lengths before *Lizzie*, and the gray last. Time, 2:34¼.

SECOND HEAT.—In the pools *Burger* now brought $105; *Lizzie Warwick*, $39; the gray mare, $35; and *Black Bess*, although she had come in second, only $9. *Lizzie* was first off, the gray next, and *Burger* and the black mare close together. Passing the quarter pole in 38 seconds, *Lizzie* was three lengths ahead of the gray, who was a length before the chestnut stallion, who was on a break at this point. *Lizzie* widened the gap on the backstretch, but broke before she got to the half-mile pole, which she passed first in 1:16, a length and a half before the gray, *Black Bess* still in the rear. On the Flushing stretch all MACE'S skill could not keep the gray on his feet, and before he could steady him *Burger* had passed him and taken second place. A fine race was now seen between *Burger* and the little bay mare *Lizzie*, and at the three-quarter pole they were on even terms; but as they swung into the homestretch *Lizzie* was carried to a break, and the gray became second. At the distance MACE was a length behind, but he gained so rapidly on the stallion that it seemed as if he was going to nail him on the post, but the chestnut, after a splendid struggle, beat him to the score by a short half length in 2:35¼.

THIRD HEAT.—The betting now underwent a change, for although in the pools *Burger* sold for $45, and the field $17, yet in the outside betting the mare *Lizzie Warwick* was the favorite. A good start was had, but before reaching the turn the gray swerved right across *Burger*, causing the latter to break up and fall into the rear. The gray and *Lizzie* were head and head around the turn, but the former rapidly drew away, and led to the half-mile pole in 1:16, with *Lizzie* a couple of lengths before the stallion and *Black Bess* last of all. On the Flushing stretch *Lizzie* broke up and the gray passed the three-quarter pole three lengths ahead of *Burger*. The latter gained steadily on the homestretch, but the gray beat him to the score by two lengths, *Lizzie Warwick* third and *Black Bess* fourth. The judges without hesitation awarded the heat and the race to *Burger*, distancng the gray for foul driving. Time, 2:53¾.

Between the heats of the above race, a match for $200, mile heats, in harness, was trotted between J. DOUGERY'S b. c. *Fred. Pence*, and M. RODEN'S s. m. *Lady Emma*. The former won easily in three straight heats. Time, 2:51—2:50—2:50¾.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., May 10.—Purse and stake $600, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

Mr. Jackman's ch. s. Burger	1	1	1
M. Roger's blk. m. Black Bess	2	4	3
O. Dimmick's b. m. Lizzie Warwick	3	3	2
Mr. Hynard's g. g.	4	2dis	

Time, 2:34¼—2:35¼—2:35¾.

The Hartel-Topping Case.

On Monday of the present week, as fully reported in the TIMES of the following day, JOHN HARTEL, of No. 113 Eighth-street, and Dr. HENRY F. TOPPING, of No. 72 Rivington-street, were arrested upon the charge of being implicated in the supposed murder of an infant child of the former, named KATY, aged five months. The little one has recently disappeared, and it is supposed by the complainant, Mrs. SOPHIA HEINZELMAN, that the father has caused its death, through the instrumentality of the physician named, as the former has made several attempts, according to her testimony, to destroy his child's life, and once through the administration of a mixture containing Prussic acid, which, it is alleged, was prescribed by Dr. TOPPING. Both parties indignantly denied their guilt, and insisted that they were the victims of a base conspiracy. They were held for examination, which came off yesterday before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, when the following testimony was elicited:

Sophia Heinzelman, upon direct examination, said: This is the vial (shown to witness) I received from the druggist corner First-avenue and Eighth-street; I recognize it by the label and cork; (powder shown) these also were received from the same place; Dr. Topping directed me to administer one quarter of each at a time; he said they would make the baby sleep; the liquid and powder prescriptions were given at an interval of about two months; I gave a portion of the powders every night to the child; I did not give it any of the liquid mixture; I had the vial and powders in my possession nearly two months before I parted with them; I then gave them to Dr. Sauer, of No. 236 Tenth-street; he kept them until he gave them to Judge Shandley, a week ago last Monday; while the mixtures were in my possession I kept them in the closet; did not add anything to the contents of the vial; I last saw the child a week ago last Monday; I had her in my arms in my own room; the child was in good health; the father came into the room and took the baby away forcibly and gave it to a woman who was with him, saying as he did so that no one should know what became of it, whether it lived or died; at the time Dr. TOPPING prescribed the contents of the vial the child was sick.

Cross-examined—I have known Mr. Hartel for more than a year; he paid me $10 a month to take care of the child; Mr. Hartel told me that he was going to have Dr. Topping put poison in the vial, so that the child would quickly be out of the way; this was before the prescription was given, and this led me to fear that there was something wrong with the mixture, and I did not administer it; I cannot tell what day of the week or month I received the liquid mixture; I am not sure what month it was in; about the 3d of January Mr. Hartel told me to expose the child to the cold air; he never told me to do so before; I mean that he didn't tell me to take it out, but he said that he didn't care if I took it out in bad weather or not; I did not swear on any previous occasion that Mr. Hartel made these statements at any other time than that just named; the child was first taken sick on the 2d day of January of the present year, but I procured no physician or medicine for it at that time; I cannot remember the date of any after sickness; I never swore that the child was sick in February; I did not procure the medicine contained in the vial; I don't know who prepared it, as I was not present at the time; the closet in which I afterward kept the vial is in my front room; there were four other persons, my husband and three children, in my family; I occupy four rooms; I suspected the contents of the vial to be poison, and kept it six weeks in my closet before showing it to Dr. Sauer; I had a great many visitors at my house during the time; perhaps forty or fifty persons called within the six weeks; no one had access to my front room except my own family, (prescription shown;) I saw the prescription made but do not know if this is the same one; Hartel said that the child would be better dead and with its mother in the grave, than suffering so and causing so much trouble; this was when it was very sick; I had the medicine in my house four months before Mr. Hartel took the child away; I had previously given the bottle to Dr. Sauer; I was always on good terms with Hartell before he took the child away; I did not like his taking the child away, as I was afraid he meant to hurt it; the child at that time had all it needed to wear and make it comfortable; I want the child to bring it up; I should be willing to keep it without any compensation; my loss of the $10 per month is not the cause of this complaint being made; I have been in this country about nine years; there were "drops" prescribed at another time; I don't know when it was or what they were composed of; I did not administer them; Hartel then told me to give her the whole bottleful, so that she would never wake up again; I didn't buy them myself, and do not know who bought them; Hartel said I should open the doors and windows, and undress the baby, place it in the draft, so that it would take cold and die; this was in February, while the baby was sick.

At this point an adjournment was ordered until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Both the accused seem to feel their position keenly, and desire that public judgment shall be suspended until the conclusion of the examination.

THE MERCER-STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR.—In yesterday's TIMES appeared a paragraph announcing that at about 5:30 o'clock on Thursday evening a man named WILLIAM GILBERT, residing at No. 198 Sixth-avenue, was shot in the abdomen by a man named BENJAMIN HONEY, in a carpenter-shop in Mercer-street, near Houston. Family difficulties were the cause of the affair. The wounded man was taken home by a friend. His injuries are not considered mortal. HONEY was arrested by the Police. The injured man had yesterday so far recovered from the effects of his wounds that he was able to appear at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he entered a complaint against the assailant. HONEY was committed for trial upon the charge of felonious assault.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 130,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—To Troy, Corn, 20,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—To New-York, Corn, 12c.; Oats, 7c. FLOUR steady; sales 500 bbls. at $14 for Spring; $15@$15 50 for Western Spring; $16 50 @$17 for White Canada. WHEAT scarce and in good demand; sales, 5,000 bushels White Canada at $3 40; 2,000 bushels do. at $3 45@$3 52; 2,000 bushels Canada Club at $3 05, and 15,000 bushels Certificate No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $3. CORN unsettled, and buyers and sellers wide apart generally; sales 16,000 bushels Yellow New Chicago at $1 10, in store; ten cars New Toledo same figure, delivered. RYE scarce; sales 12,000 bushels choice Wisconsin at $1 65, in store. OATS firm, with tendency upward; sales 12,000 bushels choice Ohio at 80c.; 10,000 bushels Western at 78c., both in store. BARLEY nominal at $1 25 for Canada. MESS PORK dull at $23. LARD dull at 13¼c.@13½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $2 33, small lots.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 10.

FLOUR firmer; Choice advanced 15c.@25c. WHEAT firmer; No. 1, $2 90; No. 2, $2 69@$2 71, closing strong at $2 70. CORN dull and lower at $1 03½@$1 05½ for No. 1, and 96c.@97½c. for No. 2. OATS dull at a decline of 1½c., closing at 68½c. for No. 2, in store. RYE firmer and higher at $1 48@$1 63 for No. 1, and $1 47 for No. 2, in store. BARLEY quiet at 91c.@93c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull and inactive. CATTLE unsettled at $6 50@$6 75 for Cows; butchers' stock, and good to choice shipping Steers unchanged. LIVE HOGS active at a decline of 10c.@15c.; sales at $6 25@$7 for common to best. SHEEP declined 25c.@50c.; sales at $7@$8 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 10.

COTTON firmer; sales 2,300 bales; Low Middlings, 23c.@24c.; the receipts of the week, 4,590 bales; against 5,127 last week; exports for the same time, 5,127: stock on hand, 128,099 bales. Good to fair Louisiana SUGAR, 11¾c.; fully fair, 12½c.; prime, 13½c.; White, 14½c.@14¾c. MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR dull and less firm; Superfine, $13 25@ $13 37½; Double Extras, $14 75; Choice, $18 50@$19. CORN scarce, firm and unchanged. OATS unchanged. HAY is in good demand; Western, $36@$37. PORK dull and firm; held at $24 25; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. LARD is in good demand and advanced; in tierces, 13c.; in kegs, 14½c. WHISKEY nominal. Gold 137. Sterling Exchange, 46¾@51. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼@¾ ℔ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 10.

FLOUR firm but quiet; Superfine Winter, $12 50@$13 25; trade brands, $14@$16 50. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN dull and nominal at 94c.@95c. for No. 1 mixed, in bulk, and $1 06@$1 07 sacked. OATS steady at 42c. RYE dull and lower; No. 1 $1 68. BARLEY dull and unchanged. WHISKY scarce at $2 27. MESS PORK dull at $22 50. BULK MEATS dull. BACON is in fair demand at 8¾c.@9c for Shoulders, and 11¾c @12c. for Clear Sides. LARD buoyant under Liverpool advices; 12¾c. was offered, but 13c. was asked. SUGAR steady at 11¼c.@14c. COFFEE, 25c.@27c. BUTTER dull at 26c.@28c. CHEESE dull. EGGS, 15c. Gold 136¾ buying; 137¼ selling. Exchange steady. Money easy.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 10.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. RYE FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $3. CORN opened quiet and easier, but closed firm but dull; sales of 650 bushels Winter at 85c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. bolted, and $1 45 ℔ 50-lb. sacks. MILL FEED scarce and firm; Shorts are selling at $35, Shipstuffs at $38@$40, and Middlings at $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged. LAKE IMPORTS—25,200 bushels Wheat, 16,500 bushels Corn, 12,800 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—532 bbls. Flour, 13,700 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 10.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 26c. COFFEE—Rio scarce and firm. SUGAR steady, but inactive, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Fair to Good Refining. FLOUR quiet but steady at unchanged quotations. WHEAT quiet but firm for Pennsylvania Red; Maryland Red scarce at $3 40 for good. CORN—White dull and lower; sales at $1 20@$1 22; Yellow better; sales at $1 26; Mixed lots, $1 20@$1 22. OATS firmer; sales at 79c. PROVISIONS dull but steady at unchanged prices. WHISKY in bond 28c.@30c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, May 10.

FLOUR firm; Double Extras, $13 25@$14 50; Extras, $13 75@$13 25. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $2 95; No. 2, $2 83@$2 88; No. 3, $2 70; rejected, $2 30@$2 32. OATS firm at 75½c. for No. 2. CORN steady at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1, old; $1 05 for new shelled. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—600 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 10.

TOBACCO dull; sales of 211 hhds. at $20 50 @$21. Superfine FLOUR quiet at $10@$11 50. WHEAT nominal. CORN declining; sales at $1 13@$1 16, shelled and delivered; on the car in bulk, 90c.@95c. OATS, in bulk, 82c.@83c. MESS PORK quiet at $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; packed Clear Sides, 12¾c. LARD—Prime kettle rendered, 12¾c.@13c. in tierces. COTTON dull at 22c.@23c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 23.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 10.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal at 23c. for Middling. FLOUR dull at $10 @$11 for Superfine; $12 75@$14 for Extra Fall; $16 for Double Extra; $17@17 65 for Choice. WHEAT—Spring is neglected; Fall is buoyant; prime Fall, $3 50; Choice, $3 60@$3 65. CORN declining; sales at $1 12@$1 13. OATS declining; sales at 90c.@92½c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 63. PROVISIONS heavy. WHISKY heavy at $2 05, free.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, May 10.

COTTON dull and nominally unchanged. CORN firm; the receipts are light; on the levee, $1 30@ $1 32. OATS firm at 95c.@97c. HAY dull and unchanged. BACON—Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats are out of the market.

TOLEDO, Friday, May 10.

FLOUR firmer but quiet. WHEAT firm but unchanged. CORN opened, for No. 1 new, at $1 01, closing at an advance of 1½c.@2c. OATS advanced 1c. RYE scarce.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, May 10.

COTTON weak at 23½c.; sales 400 bales; receipts, 648 bales. Sales of the week, 3,250 bales; receipts, 1,927 bales; exports, 3,823 bales; stock, 33,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, May 10.

COTTON easier and in little demand; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 300 bales. Middlings, 23½c.@24c.; good grades are scarce.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 10.

COTTON dull and weaker, and sales trifling. Middling, 23¾c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, May 10.

COTTON easier; sales 56 bales. Middlings, 24¾c.

THE CABINET ORGAN.—The most valuable and distinctive characteristic of the Mason & Hamlin instruments is undoubtedly their quality of tone. There is a liquid smoothness and purity, a freedom from harshness and hardness of character, which is very notable and praiseworthy. Their instruments have a near approach to that round sonority which is sought for in the diapasons of a pipe organ. The rapidity of their action, the quickness with which the tone responds when a key is touched, is also a notable excellence. Their perfection in this respect extends their capacity to light, rapid music, as well as those more slow and sombre strains which have been classed as organ music.—*New-York World.*

A wise head and a clear understanding, to be sure you possess both, wear only those beautiful, stylish and durable Spring Hats of UNDERHILL'S, which can only be obtained at Nos. 689 Broadway and 136 Fulton-st. They excel all others in beauty and finish.—*Advertisement.*

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

Beautiful Hair.—Chevalier's Life for THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Steamship Great Eastern.

We are advised by the charterers, the ship will not return to this port. Passage money will be refunded to parties having purchased their tickets, by applying to us.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy gives immediate relief in all cases of rheumatism or neuralgia. Its power is magical, its effect immediate, and it never fails to eradicate every symptom of disease.

Woman Controls by Beauty.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop the female form. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to impudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, for Diseases of the head and throat. Sold by all druggists.

To Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Valuable and Reliable.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will be found invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, &c. For public speakers and singers, and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

As the introducers of the celebrated PLATED WARE of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, above advertised, we now offer an entirely new and extensive stock, from which very desirable selections can be made.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at as low prices as any other house.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Hull's Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

Wherever HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the celebrated American prevention of climatic diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effect in sustaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine, has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon exclusively as a protection against bilious fever, and bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the only stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler, it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the essence of rye. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Penn., and no less than 40,000 dozen bottles are sold annually. For sale by all druggists.

New-York Office No. 36 Dey-st.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious

JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.

with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

William Heerdt, Manufacturer of

EXTENSION TABLES,

No. 154 Wooster-st.,

Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.

A large assortment on hand. Warranted as represented.

Moth and Freckles.

For brown discolorations, called Moth and Freckles, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by all druggists.

The Black Crook Bridge which now obstructs the most magnificent thoroughfare on the American Continent, has been pronounced a failure by all classes of our citizens. Not so with the Spring and Summer styles of Gents' Dress Hats issued by our neighbor, BURKE, of No. 128 Fulton-st. His hats give universal satisfaction, and for style, texture, finish and price, are par excellence.

Gentlemen having Country-seats and Gardens will find the Poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company the best manure and the handiest for lawns, grapevines, vegetables and early corn. Send for pamphlet, &c. Office No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

The true Poetry of Hat-making is Illustrated in the various styles of beaver, straw and silk riding hats for ladies, mounted in the happiest taste, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

FITCH—TALLMADGE.—At the West Haven, Conn., Congregational Church, on Thursday, May 2, by Rev. George A. Bryan, JOHN H. FITCH, of New-York City, to T. GERTIE TALLMADGE, of West Haven, Conn.

FORBES—CLARKE.—On Wednesday, May 8, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. John Murray Forbes, D. D., FRANK B. FORBES, of Shanghae, China, to ISABEL, daughter of William M. Clarke, of this City.

GREENE—HULL.—At St. Ann's Church, New-York, on Thursday, May 9, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Brevet Major CHARLES T. GREENE, U. S. Army, son of Major-Gen. Geo. S. Greene, of Rhode Island, to Miss ABBY A. HULL, daughter of the late Charles R. Hull, of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HARMER—MILLER.—On Wednesday evening, May 8, at the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. William Adams, JOHN H. HARMER to M. ALICE, eldest daughter of A. B. Miller, Esq., all of this City.

POLLOCK—GREER.—On Thursday, May 9, at No. 57 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. JAMES POLLOCK to Miss BELLA GREER.

DIED.

DIKEMAN.—On Thursday, May 9, JULIA, wife of Wakeman H. Dikeman, aged 64 years, 8 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Sabbath, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DARGAVEL.—On Saturday, May 4, at Guilford, Chenango County, N. Y., MARY, wife of Thomas Dargavel, in the 58th year of her age.

HEWLETT.—On Thursday, May 9, after a short illness, Mrs. MARIA J. HEWLETT, wife of Isaac D. Hewlett, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John and Algernon C., are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of A. C. Hewlett, No. 84 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Hempstead, L. I., and Michigan papers please copy.

NASH.—On Thursday, May 9, SUSAN BUTTS, widow of Edwin S. Nash.

Funeral services Sunday at 2½ P. M., at the residence of her brother, Charles Butts, No. 3 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. Friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

PHILLIPS.—On Friday, May 10, PHŒBE RACHEL, daughter of Lewis J. and Eliza Phillips.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, No. 135 West 42d-st., on Sunday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

STACK.—On Thursday, May 9, MARY STACK, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, Thomas Stack, No. 17 Morton-st., on Saturday, May 11, at 10 A. M., to Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

TRENCHARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 9, ELIZABETH SANDS, widow of the late Capt. Edward Trenchard, U. S. N., aged 84 years.

The friends of the family and those of her son, Capt. Stephen D. Trenchard, are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., on Saturday at 2½ o'clock P. M.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chartered by Congress, and having five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States, offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

For sale through the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,

MESSRS. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 51 WALL-ST.,

and

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS, NO. 33 WALL-ST.

In the City of New-York,

at NINETY PER CENT. of their par value, with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the RAILROAD and EQUIPMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, much less than one-half the cost of the Road. THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILES have been completed in the most substantial manner, and fully equipped with rolling stock, locomotives, machine and car shops, engine houses and station buildings, built mostly of brick and has been

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

after an examination and report by the Government Commissioners, and is now in successful operation.

The Company has on hand iron, ties and all other material sufficient to complete the road to the Rocky Mountains—a distance from Omaha of 517 miles—by the 1st of September, the time pledged for its completion by the contractor. TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (12,500) ACRES OF LAND PER MILE are granted to the Company by the Government in addition to the subsidy of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR EACH MILE OF ROAD AS COMPLETED. The Chicago and Northwesten Railroad, now completed, connects with this road at Omaha, and is doing a large business in passengers and freight.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies expect to extend connecting links of road to Omaha during the next year, so that four Trunk Railroads from the East will soon greatly contribute to the business of this Road, and the Central Pacific being constructed with great energy from California to meet this Great National Railroad across the Continent in 1870 insure for it all the business, both passenger and freight, it can possibly accommodate. The interest on these Bonds being payable in gold, and the issue so small per mile, there can be no question as to their safety, and the Company has no hesitation in recommending them to the public. Arrangements are being made with the National Banks generally throughout the country for the accommodation of investors in these Bonds.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN and Hon. OAKES AMES, Trustees.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

TRAVELING BAGS.

TIFFANY & CO.

Have just received an unusually large invoice of Bags of all convenient sizes, and the choicest Russia and Morocco material.

TIFFANY & CO.

Are now opening a large importation of Genoese Silver and Silver-gilt Fillagree Jewelry.

TO OCEAN TRAVELERS.

DR. B. P. WILSON'S

CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

Sold wholesale and retail by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL descriptions, and

STERLING SILVER WARE,

for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING.

The largest assortment and store in the City, the best styles and the best place to buy,

F. B. BALDWIN,

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.

Garnet, Carbuncle, Florentine, Coral, Amethyst, Onyx, Pearl, Stone Cameo, Enameled, Diamond, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a Set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TREASURER, SECRETARY, &c.

A gentleman who is about to close his connection with a New-England College, in which he has been Professor for thirty years past, desires to obtain a position of trust, the emolument from which would afford him a respectable support. He is a good accountant, practical and energetic in the fulfillment of duties he may undertake. Address J. T., Box No. 81 Post-office, Williamstown, Mass.

CRESYLIC SOAP,

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT

PATENTED.

For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.

Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

Manufactured solely by

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,

No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

ATHENS ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 13, the PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. every day, Saturdays excepted, taking passengers for ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and intermediate points on NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and RENSSELAER and SARATOGA RAILROAD North, via ATHENS and SCHENECTADY. Through EXPRESS trains connect at ATHENS with this line. Meals served on board. FREIGHT SHIPPED BY THIS LINE goes through to destination without breaking bulk.

Through tickets for sale and baggage checked on dock.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A Convention called to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to contain a recognition of Almighty God, the moral governor of the universe, as the ultimate source of all rightful authority among men and His will revealed in the Holy Scriptures as the supreme rule in civil affairs, will meet in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, May 16, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton; Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., of New-York, and Rev. T. P. STEVENSON, of Philadelphia. A meeting for business and discussion will be held in the same place on Friday morning at 10½ o'clock.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF PARIS; for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, and for France, via Havre, per steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 11, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:20 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

CATARRH! SCROFULA! BRONCHITIS! POSITIVE CURE!—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., having discovered the remedial plants which eradicate every phase of these fatal diseases, which the false pretenders have never cured in any case, he guarantees the success of his sovereign remedies. Explanatory circular one stamp.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.

Invalids' carriages to order.

Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.

Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.

S. W. SMITH, No. 30 William-st.

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT and HERB BITTERS are a healthful and harmless stimulant for men, women or children, and are both a preventive and cure for bilious diseases, headache, dyspepsia, humors, and general debility. Sold by all druggists. Try it.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.—Carriages at factory prices. The largest assortment at LEWIS P. TIBBALS',

No. 475 Broadway, near Broome-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patien until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

As both Dioscorides and Galen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS.

No. 251 5th-av.,

Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan 12, 1867.

To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live, when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient.

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The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.

JAMES S. CRAFT,
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CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

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OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
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THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

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NOTICE—IS GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDers of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000, to consist of 2,500 shares of $20 each, which meeting will take place at the office of the Company, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1867, at 12 M.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of their completed road to the Gasconade River, 127 miles from St. Louis, and 330,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on its line. By a provision of the mortgage, so often as lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, this sum is to be funded for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, and the holders have the right at any time to take possession in payment of the PAR value of their bonds any of the Company's lands at schedule rates, mineral lands excepted.

The climate of Southwest Missouri is remarkably salubrious, the temperature even and the Winters short and mild. Its agricultural resources are not excelled by any part of the United States. Of its minerals, lead, iron and coal are found of superior qualities and in great abundance. The famous Granby lead mines on the Company's land are well known, and recent developments show that iron ore, purer than any yet known, lies along the line of the road in greater quantities than the total iron deposit of Pennsylvania.

The Company is now prepared to sell these lands at from $5 to $40 per acre.

By a recent arrangement this road becomes the Missouri division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which has a land grant of 55,000,000 acres, and will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter and of much easier gradients than any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Have removed to No. 2 NASSAU-ST., corner of Wall, New-York.

WM. M. RICHARDS. FRED. S. TAYLOR.

REMOVAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 46 PINE-ST.
To NO. 7 WALL-ST., corner of New, under the St. Nicholas Bank.

Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities bought and sold on commission.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Dividends, coupons and interest collected.

Liberal advances on Government and other securities.

Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 74 Broadway,

Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange place.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, comprises 1,000 "Original Interests," $100 each. The property of the Company consists of TWELVE LEDGES, in extent nearly half a mile, situated near CENTRAL CITY, Colorado. Each "interest" gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in all the corporations organized on these properties. Subscribers elect from among themselves the Presidents, Directors, Secretaries, Treasurers and Superintendents of these different corporations, each subscriber to one or more of these $100 "original interests" being eligible to any of these positions. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address or apply at once to DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, 6th and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at the Company's office this day, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Trustees for the year ending on the second Thursday in May, 1868, viz.: J. Nelson Tappan, M. Hunter, John Burchill, Chas. K. Randall, M. W. Mills, J. S. Torrence and A. Lemassena, Esqs.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867.

At a meeting of Trustees, held at their office this day, the following gentlemen were chosen as officers:

JOHN BURCHILL, President.
CHAS. K. RANDALL, Vice-President.
M. W. MILLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS CO.,
No. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, May 13, 1867. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after election.

HENRY A. WEEKS, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Foster Iron Ore Mining Company will be held at No. 31 Pine-st., basement, on FRIDAY, May 17, 1867, at 2½ P. M. By order of

C. H. SMITH, President, pro tem.
HY. SWEETLAND, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK. New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Stock. Jersey City Bonds, &c., &c., Wanted and for sale.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FINANCIAL

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.)

Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

CITY RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE—Must be closed up before the 15th inst. viz.: 100 shares Dry Dock and East Broadway; 100 shares Broadway and 7th-av. and 50 shares Belt Railroad stock. Appply at S. R. JACOBS', No. 1 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th May. Transfer books closed to that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered 1853.
ASTOR-PLACE.

Money deposited on or before the 20th of May will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

Five cents to $5,000 received on deposit.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for deposits and payments.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING A NEW CHANNEL THROUGH SHEPARD'S POINT SHOAL AND HALLOWELL SHOAL IN THE KENNEBECK RIVER, AT HALLOWELL, ME.

PROPOSALS will again be received for this work (those heretofore received being unreasonably high) until 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

The object of the proposed improvement is to obtain a clear channel, not less than seven feet deep at low water, and seventy-five feet wide on the bottom, with sides having a slope of two feet to one foot rise.

The channel will *first* be excavated through Shepard's Point Shoal, for the distance of about 450 yards, requiring 20,000 cubic yards of excavation, more or less; and *afterward*, through Hallowell Shoal, for a distance of 575 yards, requiring 25,000 cubic yards of excavation, more or less. This amount of excavation may be increased or diminished, as the Engineer in charge may direct, after further examination of the river.

The material taken from the Shoals is to be deposited in the river, in such manner as may be required by the Engineer in charge, and in such localities as may be designated by him, not exceeding 650 yards in distance from Shepard's Point, above and below it.

In making proposals bidders must state the price per *cubic yard actually excavated*, to be measured in the scows; with the understanding that the *price stated* is to include the depositing of the material taken out, in such localities as may be designated, within the limits above named.

The work must be commenced as soon as practicable after the approval of the contract, and be completed not later than the first of August, 1868—with the understanding that not less than 25,000 cubic yards must be dredged on or before the 20th of November next.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two responsible persons, in the required form, that the bidder will, when called on, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with good and sufficient security, for the true and faithful performance of his contract. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

The undersigned, however, reserves the right to exclude the bids of any persons who, there is reason to believe, will not faithfully and promptly perform the contract; also, any informal bids, as well as those that are above a reasonable price for the work; and no member of Congress, officer or agent of the Government, nor any person employed in the public service, shall be admitted to any share in the contract, or any benefit which may arise therefrom.

Payments will be made monthly—twenty per cent. to be reserved therefrom, until the whole work is finished, and to be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract in the time and manner as therein required.

Persons desiring to make proposals, will please call on the undersigned at his office, in Morton Block on Congress-st., for forms of same, and for more definite information, if desired; and, on transmitting them, will indorse thereon "Proposals for improvement of Kennebec River."

GEO. THOM,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Portland, Me., May 6, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, May 20, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

For flagging Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, May 8, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, May 13, for the construction of sewers and crosswalks; to wit, sewers (specification No. 20,) in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.; specification No. 21,) in 83d and 84th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.; (specification No. 22,) in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; (specification No. 23,) in 63d and 64th sts., between 4th and 5th avs., and in 5th-av., between 63d and 70th sts.; (specification No. 24,) in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and in Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.; (specification No. 25,) in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison, between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.; (specification No. 26,) in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Hester sts.; and (specification No. 27,) in 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; and for crosswalks (specification No. 22,) across 4th-av. at 46th-st.; (specification No. 23,) from West side Broadway at 43d-st. to west side 7th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.; (specification No. 24,) in 3d-av., between 44th and 57th sts.; (specification No. 25,) at junction of Greenwich and 6th-av.; (specification No. 26,) across Horatio-st., lower side Jackson-square, and across 8th-av. at lower side Abingdon-square; (specification No. 27,) across 3d-av. at 104th and 105th sts.; and (specification No. 28,) across Waverley-place at West 10th-st., and across Greenwich-st. at Horatio-st. Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, April 30, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of May 18, 1867, for the construction of an engine and boiler-house, a chimney shaft and a tower, all to be of stone and brick, for the High Service Works at Carmansville, near the High Bridge. Two sureties of $50,000 each will be required. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office on the works now in progress, at 173d-st. and 10th-av., near High Bridge. The Board reserve the right to reject all the proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the sale of (7,400) seven thousand four hundred tons of coal, at Barrancas, Fla.

Payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to Purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-street,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Chief Clerk of Metropolitan Police, at his office, Room No. 14, No. 300 Mulberry-street, until the 20th of May instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for a supply of coal for this Department, for the year 1867—say 1,500 to 2,000 tons.

Persons desiring to propose, may call at the Chief Clerk's office on and after the 12th instant, and examine specifications and conditions.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police,
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.

L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.

BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

In consequence of the death of MR. CARROLL LIVINGSTON on the 24th of April last, the firm of LIVINGSTON & BOWDOIN was dissolved.

The business will be continued by
G. S. BOWDOIN, No. 67 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1867.

No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, May 1, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business.

WM. AUG'S. GIBSON,
WM. H. BEADLESTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 WANTED—TO TAKE THE SHARE of a retiring partner, who is leaving for England; the business yields large profits, and has been established five years. Address, for three days, MEAD, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$850.—AN ACTIVE MAN TO JOIN THE advertiser and extend a well-established CASH manufacturing business, paying large profits. Apply at factory, No. 10 Doyer-st., near Chatham-square. (Goods staple.)

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT 205TH-ST., RESIDENCE OF the subscriber; five acres, fronting on the Hudson River; elegant grounds and mansion; all modern improvements; near the grand Boulevard drive. C. A. WATERBURY, No. 60 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 45 East 28th-st., newly painted, 22 feet front, independent walls; built by days' work; modern improvements; Magee range and gas fixtures; price $20,000; terms easy. Apply on premises.

TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE—In good localities, on reasonable terms.
WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY-built residence, with or without adjoining grounds, for sale, to settle an estate; house three stories, attic and basement, 38 feet in width; has every convenience, in excellent order, and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn. To examine property, which is unoccupied, apply at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; for terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MARBLE FRONT DWELLING No. 74 Third-place; contains all modern improvements; near ferry; price $10,000; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to D. W. C. VAN TUYL, No. 268 Cherry-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¾ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEWBURGH, ON the Hudson River, for the Summer or longer, the country seat "Danskammer;" the house is of granite, 106 feet front, very handsome and convenient, with large lawns, garden, stable, coachman's house, fruit, &c. The place will be kept in order by the owner. It is beautifully situated and is one of the finest places on the river. A steam ferry connects with the Hudson River cars, making it very accessible. Rent moderate. WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—One and a half hours from New-York; containing 9 rooms, besides basement rooms; ice-house filled; stables and carriage room for six horses; poultry and bath-house; also a large garden planted with vegetables; the house stands in the centre of forty acres, commanding a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of J. M. PLUMB, No. 95 Chambers-st., H. MORGAN or E. H. LUDLOW.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, ON NORTH BROADway, just above Ashburton-av., a furnished house, two stories and basement; first floor, parlor, dining room and study; second floor, two large and two small bedrooms; gas throughout, water in kitchen; no stable; rent $200 per month. Will be let to a good tenant by the year. Address Box No. 1,608 New-York Post-office.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, pleasantly situated on the Raritan River, one mile from Bound Brook; house partly furnished, 3½ acres of ground, with garden and all kinds of fruit; fine barn and all necessary outbuildings; will rent for six months for $600.

A. SARGENT, No. 21 Wall-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 340 acres, very low.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 163D-st. and Kingsbridge Road, a furnished brick cottage with four lots of ground, containing ten rooms; furnace, gas, water in basement; garden all made; 15 minutes' walk from 152d-st. depot Hudson River Railroad.

WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, pleasantly located at Staten Island, Fordham Heights, Manhattanville, Yonkers, N. Y.; Irvington, N. J.; Stamford, Conn., &c. Also furnished houses in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

AT THROGG'S NECK—TO LET—A VERY fine country seat, large house, well furnished, conservatory, &c.; grapery 150 feet in full bearing; garden, choice varieties of fruit, flowers; barns, carriage-house, &c.; all in the finest order; location very healthy and unsurpassed; no mosquitoes. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDID HOUSE AT NEW-ROchelle; 13 rooms; gas, bath, range, water, heater, &c.; near depot; fine lawn, shade and fruit; view of Sound; furnished or unfurnished.

GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—At Bay Side, Flushing, half mile from railroad depot, one hour from City, two houses, with vegetables. The above, with farm of 190 acres, for sale entire or in part.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

FOR RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS FROM June 1, a small cottage house in the village of Litchfield, Conn.; seven rooms, furnished, with a good garden; terms $60 per month. Apply on the premises to

A. S. LEWIS.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 60x100 feet, well lighted and suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STAble, carriage-house and garden, within ten minutes' ride of Rye depot, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27 miles from New-York. For terms of rent inquire at the farm of JOSIAH MACY, Rye.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, FOR THE SUMMER, or longer, furnished, a large and elegant house. The situation and grounds are of extraordinary beauty and attraction; extensive stable and carriage-room. Inquire of G. & S. BROWN, No. 10 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET.—WE have this day issued a complete printed list of country houses to rent for the season or year, to be had on application at our office. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-ROchelle, on Lather's Hill, a few minutes from depot, a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply by mail, to New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, A TWO-STORY house, with garden, stable, &c., one mile from depot; pleasantly situated; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to A. W. WALKER, No. 360 9th-av., or address P. O. Box No. 346, Stamford, Conn.

$150 FOR A COTTAGE OF TEN ROOMS, stable and garden; location high and beautiful, near Norwalk, Conn.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

AT HARLEM—TO LET OR FOR SALE, VERY desirable modern houses; choice neighborhoods; immediate possession. Rents, $1,600 to $2,500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—IN MOTT HAVEN AND MELROSE, several fine conveniently located first-class houses, from $500 to $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. C. DEMAREST, fourth block from Harlem Bridge, Mott Haven.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE AND COACHHOUSE TO LET—No. 235 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs; stalls for five horses; will be let as private stable only. Apply at No. 63 St. Mark's-place.

A DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED RESIDENCE on the Hudson River, near Central Park, to let for season or year. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN RAVENSWOOD, CONtaining seven rooms, and three rooms in attic, with four lots of ground; rent $400. Apply to J. B. WOODRUFF, 3d-st., Hunter's Point.

TO LET LOW—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., overlooking Lower Bay, two comfortable cottages, each having a garden plot and stable. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Green Point Ferry.

DESK ROOM—SECOND FLOOR, ON STREET; first-class office: No. 25 Chambers-st., Rooms Nos. 6 and 7. SANNDERS & OAKSMITH, Attorneys, &c.

NO. 48 WEST 24TH-ST., (FIFTH-AV. Hotel Block,) nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen. References given and required.

NO. 324 FOURTH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen; also, a reception floor for a physician's office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCES—Furnished and unfurnished, to rent at reduced rents. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A SMALL AND NEATLY FURNISHED house in 29th-st. to rent for four months, at a reasonable rent. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, AT MODerate rent. No. 40 West 26th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

GREAT BARGAINS.
500—FOR SALE—500,
1,000 SETS HARNESS

at C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., and Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

DARK BAY HORSE FOR SALE, 16 hands, tail touches ground; used during Winter in gentleman's coupe; gentle and fine driver, single and double. Stable, rear carpenter's shop, 34th-st. and Madison av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WAGONS, WAGONS, WAGONS.—YOU will always find an assortment of new and second-hand top and no-top wagons (warranted) at COOPER'S Light Carriage Manufactory, No. 103 Charles-st.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—LONG TAIL, 16 hands high, stylish, gentle, and prompt driver, single or double; used in lady's coupe during Winter. Frame stable corner 34th-st. and Madison-av.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

Near Poughkeepsie, consisting of dwelling-house 42x38 feet, with wing 17x24; good barn, carriage-house, icehouse; 53 acres of land well laid out in garden; abundance of fruit, &c., &c. $30,000. One-half may remain on bond and mortgage if wanted. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON—The residence of H. F. Phinney, Esq., (the family going abroad for several years.)

The house is of brick, forty feet square, with large piazza on all sides; water and gas throughout; a complete Summer and Winter home, in perfect order; carriage-house, barn, garden planted, icehouse filled, (50 tons) vines, fruits, and an abundance of shade trees.

The site is a natural mound, above Sunnyside and the residences of Prof. McVickar, M. H. Grinnell and E. S. Jaffray, Esqs., and separated on the north from the beautiful grounds of Mr. Jaffray by the Sunnyside road. Front 300 feet on the post-road; river view fine and extensive. The carpets, furniture and carriages will be sold if desired.

If not sold this week, the place will be rented; three years' lease preferred.

A sketch and plan of the house may be seen, and further particulars obtained of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st., under Bank of Commerce, or of the proprietor on the premises.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Bridgeport, Conn., for sale, known as "Lindencroft," the home of P. T. Barnum, Esq., consisting of 6 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with fruit trees in abundance. House built in 1861, 50x75, of wood filled in with brick, with wings; contains all the modern improvements. Also coachhouse, greenhouse, laundry, barn, and two dwellings for gardener and coachman; house heated by steam; but three-quarters of a mile from post-office; horse railroad passes the house.

The owner sells only on account of illness of his wife. Will exchange for City property.

The mansion is situated within 200 rods of the salt water, which is in plain view; it is within five minutes' ride of the beautiful "Sea-side Park," whose carriage drives are washed by the waves of Long Island Sound. Full particulars and photographic view at our office.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a beautiful country residence of 27 acres on the Clove Road, Staten Island; one and a quarter miles from either Brighton, Quarantine or Vanderbilt Landing; one hour from Wall-st. Elegant house, containing nineteen rooms, all heated by steam; modern improvements; water, baths and closets; lawn and grounds in fine order; choicest fruits of every kind; porter's lodge and necessary outbuildings; immediate possession. The furniture can be had if desired. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SON, Real Estate Agent, 1,261 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence with all the requisites for comfort and elegance, within five minutes' walk from railroad terminus. Four acres of highly cultivated land, with every kind of fruit and ornamental trees in great variety and profusion. The house is modern and capacious, built by present owner for his own use. The furniture can be had with the house. For full particulars inquire of W. H. HARRIS, opposite the depot at Montclair, or of J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st. House and farms in Montclair for sale by

W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent.

28,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—I will sell 9,000 acres of the finest kind of cotton and corn land, situated within twenty miles of Montgomery, Ala.; and 19,000 acres of the best kind of timbered land, near Pensacola, Fla., conveniently situated for shipping.

If I can sell both tracts, I will take $7 50 per acre, cash.

This land all belongs to one man, who intends leaving the country, and the titles are undoubted.

L. OWEN, Montgomery, Ala.

Refers to Josh. M. Cooper, No. 11 Maiden-lane, and Geo. J. Forrest, No. 19 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH—THE RESIdence of the subscriber, on Newark-av., one mile from depot of two roads, one hour from Wall-st., house of 13 rooms; halls frescoed, dining-room and library grained, hot and cold water; every convenience of a City house; four and one-third acres of excellent land; location every way desirable; excellent stable and outhouses; fruit and shade trees of all kinds; price $22,500. Apply on the premises, or at No. 18 New-st., New-York.

E. A. SAXTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN ASTORIA, A pleasant and convenient house, 25 minutes from Peck-slip by steamboat and ferry; situation healthy and elevated, with fine views; house 40x40, two stories and basement, 14 rooms and wide piazzas front and rear; on the place are flowers and fruit with shade in abundance, carriage house and stable. For particulars, apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway, or J. B. BAYLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—MODERN IMPROVED FURnished country seat; house 46x56; six acres on shore of Lake Mohegan; 45 miles from New-York, one hour and twenty minutes by Hudson River Railroad; carriage-house, stable, wagon-shed, hennery and park, boathouse and billiard-room, together with horses, carriages, billiard-table and yacht; bathing, boating, fishing and shooting; all for $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale at East Chester, a very eligible piece of land, embracing about 200 acres, having a large frontage on two roads; can be laid out in village plots and sold for very large prices; on the property is a good dwelling-house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings, making it also a very desirable suburban residence; about two miles from Williamsbridge. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

A FARM OF FORTY-FOUR ACRES IN the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, fronting on LONG ISLAND SOUND, for sale, with a good and substantial dwelling-house, in first-class order, and all necessary out-buildings; plenty of fruit of the choicest qualities. The above property is to be sold to CLOSE AN ESTATE; terms easy.

For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY SEAT, situated on the Raritan River, two miles from New-Brunswick, in a perfectly healthy location, and commanding a very beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country. It embraces about 100 acres; fine large house, icehouse, barn, carriage-house and all the necessary outbuildings; complete in all its findings as a gentleman's residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE—OWNER GOing to Europe—two miles from Port Richmond, on the Turnpike, a country residence, with 6 acres; house modern construction, built in best manner, containing 12 rooms, beside kitchen and cellar; location pleasant, with extensive view; good stables and outhouses; grounds in lawn, orchard and garden, all in complete order; price $15,000. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, finely located, five miles north of Central Park, accessible every hour by rail or steamboat; good dwelling, carriage-house, ¾ acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit, flowers, &c. Price $13,000, or completely furnished, ready for immediate occupancy, about $15,000. A chance rarely met with. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PLACES IN Westchester County, at Woodstock, 35 minutes from 26th-st., and 5 minutes' walk from horse cars; house has 16 rooms, hot and cold water all through; 1½ acres of grounds, beautifully laid out, fruit, &c., in abundance; neighborhood first-class; will be sold low as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

ROBERT MADAY, No. 77 Cedar-st.

522 LOTS FOR SALE.—BARGAIN.—NEARer City Hall, New-York, than middle of Central Park; high ground for dwellings, large water front for factories, lumber yards and rope walks; junction of Flushing and South Side Long Island Railroads on the property; lots $140 to $250; terms easy; inducements offered large purchasers; accessible by street cars. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—House 47 by 43, 2½ stories, 12 feet hall, piazzas front and rear; 8 acres lawn, handsomely studded with shade and fruit trees; garden made; stables, &c. If not sold in two weeks will be rented. JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., or on premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, VILLAS, furnished and unfurnished, and villa sites in beautiful locations in the best neighborhood, and commanding magnificent views; also farms and properties of less value. Any one wishing to buy property on the island, will find to their advantage to consult with A. B. JANIN, No. 80 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 260 acres, well stocked and beautifully situated on Greenwood Lake, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., embracing a very rich and valuable peat bed, and the handsomest building sites for hotels or private residences on the lake. For particulars apply to S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or R. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ONE HOUR FROM City by the New-Jersey Central Railroad; new buildings all in perfect order; half acre land laid out in garden lawn, fruit, &c.; just the place for an invalid, being very healthy; near depot, churches, stores, schools, &c. Inquire of J. H. POILLION, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 7. Cut out for reference.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT and farm of 50 acres, near New-Haven, on high ground; fine views; excellent buildings; quantities of choice fruit and berries; also, stock, furniture and tools, if wanted. For photographs and particulars, apply at Earle's Hotel.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragdon," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH TWO ACRES of land, near the station, for sale, at Englewood, N. J.; will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to leave the place. Apply to J. A. LYDECKER, on the premises, or at his office, No. 395 Canal-st., over the People's Bank.

FOR SALE—AT MILFORD, CONN., A VERY fine residence, new house with 12 or 15 rooms, well finished; with the modern improvements; stable, &c.; cost $18,000; 2 acres of land; fine location; price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MOTT HAVEN, NEAR THE depot, a very desirable country residence, beautifully located on the river; has all the conveniences, stable, &c., and is very accessible to the City. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK AND fixtures of a gentlemen's furnishing and hosiery store established over 22 years; best stand in the City, the present proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

COUNTRY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, BEAUTIful Gothic house, containing all modern improvements, 16 rooms, 1½ acres ground, fruit, &c. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, New-York.

WATER LOTS, RENT FREE—THREE miles from New-York City, on the Jersey shore; plenty of land. For maps of the property and particulars address LAND, Box No. 201 Jersey City, N. J.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses numbers, diseases, &c.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.—PROF. A. E. MAURICE consulted on all affairs of life at No 173 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated with board in Jersey City in a pleasant locality, three minutes' walk from the ferry; rooms furnished or unfurnished as may be required. Call or address CHAS. P. HALL, No. 118 Washington-st., Jersey City.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS AND BEDrooms may be obtained, with board, in a private family, by two gentlemen and their wives; also, two single bedrooms; no children or nurses taken; references required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN may find desirable board in a private family, with all the comforts of a home, by addressing E. O. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office; location west of Broadway, on 20th-st. Undoubted references will be required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, FURNISHED, WITH board, at No. 25 Great Jones-st., one room or parlor and bedroom; also, accommodations for single gentlemen.

BOARD.—TO LET, A LARGE FURNISHED room, with closet, to two young gentlemen; also a hall bedroom, bath on the same floor; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 197 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, wanted by a small family, with or without board, in a house with all modern conveniences; must be in good neighborhood above 30th-st., and if without board, near a good restaurant. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,417 Post-office.

HARLEM—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS can accommodate two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with a cheerful room, either furnished or unfurnished, with board in a first-class house close to steamboat landing. Address K. J. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

NO. 11 WEST 11TH-ST., A FEW STEPS from Broadway, to let, a nicely furnished front parlor and bedroom on first and second floors; also two rooms well furnished, for single gentlemen, with first-class French table.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; pleasant location; three blocks above Stuyvesant-square, eight minutes' walk of Broadway and 8th-st. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL accommodate a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen with full or partial board. Inquire at No. 239 West 48th-st., near Broadway.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, $7 to $12 per week; also, on the seashore, 20 miles from New-York; beautiful location.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, at No. 133 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; brown-stone house; terms moderate.

A SUITE OF ROOMS OR SINGLE, WITH board, to respectable parties, at No. 195 West 30th-st., old number, between 8th and 9th avs.; fine house and location.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES CAN BE accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms at No. 207 State-st., Brooklyn, four doors east of Court-st.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., pleasant rooms; good board for single persons or man and wife.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor to let with board, suitable for a family or gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply 89 Henry-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone English basement house No. 45 West 31st-st. For terms apply on the premises.

TWO ROOMS ADJOINING TO LET—With all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, (BREAKfast and tea,) to gentlemen, at No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE CHAMBERS and one back parlor in the large, old-fashioned, private mansion, situate on the Hudson River, between 91st and 94th sts., entrance by Gen. Sickles' or Dr. Mott's lane; three acres of garden, four of lawn and five acres of fruit, large shade trees, large barn, icehouse, cow and all other requisites to insure a quiet, pleasant home for the Summer; house on high ground, overlooking the river, 300 feet distance. Inquire on the premises, or to C. A. FOGG, No. 171 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from from the 24th of June; references given and required. Address Box No. 145 Post-office, Morristown, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR A FEW BOARDers in a private family, in the pleasant village of South Egremont, Mass. For particulars, address E. E. CALLENDER. Refers to King & Co., No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, OCCUPYING a farm at South Norwalk, Conn., five minutes' walk from depot, will take a few boarders. Adults preferred. Location shady, healthy and near the Sound. Address C. D., South Norwalk Post-office.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—FAMILIES and single gentlemen can have desirable rooms, with first-class board, in a house containing all modern improvements; a few minutes' walk from Market-st. Depot, at 67½ Market-st.

SUMMER BOARD—AT GOSHEN, ORANGE County, N. Y., a quiet village, noted for its health-giving climate and beautiful surroundings. For address and particulars, inquire at the office of CHARLES S. SLAUSON, Esq., No. 47 Leonard-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE (EPIScopalians) may find good rooms and board in a private family, within 40 minutes of the City by boat. Address L. M., Station D Post-office.

BOARD TO BE HAD FOR THE SEASON near West Point. Apply to R. A. BERARD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer resort will be opened for the reception of guests in the
LATTER PART OF JUNE.

Rooms may be engaged by addressing the proprietor, care of Messrs. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway, or to Ocean House, Newport.

JOS. B. WEAVER, Proprietor.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This magnificent Summer hotel will open its second season on the 15th of May. Families who secure rooms for the months of June, July and August (a season of three months) will be taken at reduced rates. Application for rooms made at the hotel at Long Branch by person or letter. On every Tuesday and Thursday one of the proprietors can be seen at the Astor House, New York, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J., will open June 1, 1867.

COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open June 1, 1867. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of William Perry, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New-York, will be opened about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls in a small private family, one to cook, wash and iron and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; both are willing and obliging and have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as nurse, who truly understands the care of an infant from its birth, and has the very best of City references; can be highly recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 306 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the furnishing-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, one for chamberwork and waiting, the other to do housework for a small private family; both are willing and obliging; have the very best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 247 West 33d-st., second floor, back room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; is willing to assist with light chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a respectable private family; she understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best of City reference; is willing to take charge of a house during the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 East 33d-st., from 11 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a woman, strong, healthy and a gentle temper; aged less than 30; has years of experience, and can give the best of reference; will take charge of a house at a fair salary. Address A. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as seamstress and do chamberwork; has the best of City reference; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, by calling at No. 280 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a private family; has many years' experience in cooking, and is a good baker of bread and cake; can be recommended by her last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 63 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 11 9th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objections to the country or a private boarding-house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 62½ West Washington-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two day at No. 64 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference; would prefer the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived in the best of families; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 140 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUations—one as chambermaid and to do fine washing or waiting; the other to mind children and do plain sewing; are willing and obliging; have good City reference. Call at No. 355 1st-av., near 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper; has a girl three years old to take with her; has first-class reference. Call at her employers, No. 109 West 27th-st., basement door, from 8 to 12 o'clock, or address M. G.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the fine washing; has four years' references from her last place. Call at No. 158 Madison-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 226 West 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on young ladies; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 208 7th-av., in the bakery, corner 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; good City reference. Call at No. 98 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman to do chamberwork; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived ten years. Apply at No. 260 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of children; long experienced in nursing; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 Madison-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH chambermaid, nurse, or as seamstress and waitress; is capable, active and willing; will go to the country or City either. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO WORKED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation in the City or country as chambermaid and waitress; would wash for a lady and child; wages $8. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families, or at her own house; can cut and make boys' clothes; also, sacks, basques, gored skirts and walking dresses. Call or address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 213 Mott-st., between Prince and Spring, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, recently from Nova Scotia, in a respectable family as nurse or chambermaid. Address F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent young woman to cook, wash and iron, or housework of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, all kinds of family sewing by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 201 West 26th-st., two flight of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; is also a thorough laundress; another as chambermaid and waitress; fine washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework in a small private family; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German woman, with best of references, as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches. Call for two days at 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook who understands her business, in an American family; good City references. Address by letter to ADELE, No. 113 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as infant's nurse; good reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., near 30th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, &c., wanting good, capable, civil servants and German girls, can be suited promptly, City or country, at the large American and Foreign Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO EDITORS.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A few hours' leisure daily, in the afternoons, would like to employ the same upon a weekly journal. Can perform the duties of reporter in so far as brief chronicling is required, and from a long experience with the newspaper business would be found valuable in many respects. Should a position offer where his full time would be required, either City or country, an agreement could be effected. Address QUONDAM, Box No 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant single man who is competent to take charge of any gentleman's stable; is willing to go in the country; is very obliging and can show five years of the most unexceptionable recommendations. Address R. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant married man; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City reference; leaving in consequence of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 640 6th-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENERGETIC young man, who is a graduate from a commercial college, in a wholesale business house, dry goods preferred, or as clerk in a bank; is of steady habits; good reference. Address W. B. G., Box No. 10, Station O, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY REliable young man to work on a farm, or as assistant gardener, &c.; would be willing to make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses; references very good. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH boy (18 years old) as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; would like to go to Europe with a family. Can be seen at his last employer's, new No. 13 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a young, single, sober, steady man; thoroughly understands both; is willing to make himself useful; has 14 years of the best City reference. Address, for three days, P. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands all about horses and harness; has recommendations to that effect from his last employer. Call on or address J. G., No. 57 West 16th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife to work on a gentleman's place or farm; satisfactory reference given; the woman is an excellent cook, and the man a good farmer and gardener. Address R. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER STEADY MAN A SITuation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; would assist in the garden, and will be found willing and obliging in every respect. Address M. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands both; has the highest references to offer; country preferred. Address O. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber young man, as coachman and gardener; can milk; will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address D. M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman; has good City reference. Can be seen at, or address COACHMAN, No. 96 West 28th-st., in private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN REcently from Nova Scotia as coachman. Address F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits, $50 from $6, $20 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN THE COUNTRY, near New-York, a young girl to take care of a child and do light chamber-work; neat sewer preferred; a superior girl required, and will find a permanent home. Address, for three days, E. E., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the care of and driving horses, and is willing to make himself useful on a farm. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. to WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, No. 129 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—ON A FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, A respectable German woman, to cook, wash and iron; must understand her business thoroughly, and have good City references. Apply at No. 32 East 35th-st., (lower door,) from 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO FULLY understands his business, and can bring good recommendations. Apply No. 120 Water-st., second story front office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, a married man, with unquestionable reference as to capacity and character. Mr. FRANCISCO, No. 27 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN AN INSTItution; references required. Address T. E., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

EUG. COURMEAUX, Rue de Rivoli, No. 240; furnished houses and apartments to let; lists gratis; French and foreign wines; cognacs; exchange office; house, estate and commission agent. Sole agency for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s champagne.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,

PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

GUERLAIN

PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

COLORADO.—THE PROSPECTUS OF THE VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY, advertised elsewhere, presents great attractions to subscribers. Those desiring to take an interest in this region of inexhaustible wealth should at once write for one; those, also, wishing one or more "original interests," ($100 each,) in this popular Company, should promptly send in their subscriptions.

FAST SCHOONER FOR SALE—THE COPpered and copper-fastened schooner HELEN M. FISHER, built for Government, refitted with new sails, rigging, &c., and will be sold for $6,500; is 62 tons new measurement, and will make a desirable yacht or good fruit vessel, being a very fast sailer. Inquire of Capt. SAMUEL SAMUELS, No. 61 William-st., Room No. 8.

PLANTS.—A SPLENDID LOT OF ARBOR Vitæs and other plants for sale, and sod, mold and manure furnished and gardens laid out by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway. N. B.—The arbor vitæs are fine bushy plants, 4 to 5 feet high, and will be sold cheap.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

$100 Will be Given by MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY $100 for Original Puzzles. See No. at any newsdealer's. 15 cts. Croquet, Printing Press, Conjuring Apparatus, and many prizes to be distributed free to solvers of puzzles.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR Refrigerators, wholesale and retail, by GEORGE F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, sole manufacturers for New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

SHIPPING.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK, Thomson.....SATURDAY, May 11
ERIN, Cutting.....SATURDAY, May 18
ENGLAND, Grace.....SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis.....SATURDAY, June 1

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.

Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.

Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, June 22.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LONDON AND BREST.
The new and elegant British iron steamship
WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons,
Edwin Billinge, Commander,
having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River,
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.
For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

COLUMBIA, Carnaghan, SATURDAY, May 11.
CALEDONIA, Macdonald, SATURDAY, May 18.
BRITANNIA, Laird, SATURDAY, May 25.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE.....Lemarie.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....SATURDAY, June 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

CAMPICO.....Roussau.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.....Hilliard.....SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. Archer.
MEDWAY, Capt. Harris.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA.....May 15
PALMYRA.....May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....May 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 18
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 1

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, July 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

EAGLE.....Greene...THURSDAY, May 16
COLUMBIA.....Barton...THURSDAY, May 23
MORRO CASTLE.....Adams...THURSDAY, May 30

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....May 18 | SATURDAY.....June 15

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 11.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP EXCURSION TO LABRADOR.

The subscriber proposes to make his third voyage to Labrador, for the purpose of sketching on the coast and among the icebergs. With this view the fine ocean steamship ZODIAC has been secured—a ship well known for her staunch, sea-going and weatherly qualities, as well as for her speed. Fitted, as this vessel is, with a fine saloon, state-rooms and other conveniences, including a spacious deck, the present opportunity is one that has never before been offered to ladies and gentlemen who may be desirous of visiting the interesting coast referred to. The bold cliffs, the innumerable icebergs, the settlements of the Esquimaux, the islands abounding with Arctic birds, the rivers with salmon and trout—all these present great attractions to the naturalist, the sportsman, and to all admirers of the novel, the sublime and the beautiful. The climate of this coast is the most healthful and invigorating to invalids, more particularly to persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. The ZODIAC will touch at various points along the coast, so as to afford unequaled opportunities to her passengers for observing the manners and customs of the Esquimaux, as well as for enjoying the fishing and hunting for which these regions are noted. After skirting the shores of Nova Scotia, the route will lie along the Coast of Newfoundland, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle, thence to the Coast of Labrador, the Esquimaux settlements of Hopedale, and possibly up as far as Cape Chudleigh. A first-class steward and stewardess, with efficient help, have been engaged to attend to the comforts of the passengers. The price of passage $350 and $400.

The voyage will occupy from four to six weeks, and the steamer will leave New-York on the 12th of June. For passage, and any further information required, apply to

WILLIAM BRADFORD,
Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., New-York,
Or to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
NORTHERN LIGHT,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 18, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

ATLANTIC, Capt. C. Hoyer.....June 1
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. Jones.....June 15

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

CHICAGO.....May 18.
MANHATTAN.....June 1.
MINNESOTA.....June 15.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. —, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Cavendy.

MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lapidge.

MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Watkins.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. Jerry W. Smith,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, May 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. Blethen.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and AMERICA will make the next run, leaving New-York June 10.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on SATURDAY, May 11 at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. Lebby, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE—CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Cabin passage $15. The steamer QUAKER CITY, or some other fast and popular steamship will be dispatched *every Saturday* at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston for all points in the South and Southwest, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Freight received till hour of sailing.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, May 9,
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, May 16,

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Saturday, May 11.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Saturday, May 18.

Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—Every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., the favorite steamships

VIRGO, E. M. Bulkley, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 14,
LEO, H. C. Dearborn, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 21,

connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bowen, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. King,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. Blakeman,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Isaac Crowell,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. Sampson, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow May 18.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. Delanoy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—No. 253 Broadway, near 23d-st. NATHANIEL EATON, Notary Public and Commissioner. Travelers to Europe must provide themselves with passports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA. VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 28 William-st., New-York.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.

The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. Hildreth, Master,
Via St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cedar-st., corner West.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO travel abroad should obtain United States Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, United States Passport Agent, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

AUCTION SALES.

30,000 TONS PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company,
No. 111 Broadway,
New-York, May 1, 1867.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May inst. at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 30,000 tons of fresh-mined "Pittston" Coal of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, within six weeks of the day of sale.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE BY
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXTENSIVE, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE STOCK OF THE FINEST CABINET FURNITURE, MIRRORS, GOBELIN TAPESTRY, CURTAINS, BRONZES, SEVRES AND DRESDEN PORCELAIN, Including a superb set formerly belonging to Louis XVI. of France. SILVER AND SILVER PLATE, by Dixon & Christofle; CARVINGS, PAINTINGS, CLOCKS AND FIGURES, ORMOLU AND INLAID CABINETS, PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, CURIOSITIES, OBJECTS D'ART ET VERTU, &c., being the entire immense stock of

THE WELL-KNOWN
COLLECTOR AND CONNOISSEUR,
MR. DANIEL MARLEY,
of
No. 567 Broadway, Opposite Tiffany's.
to be sold
AT AUCTION, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
(as Mr. Marley retires from business,)
BY
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
ON

MONDAY, 13th, TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and FRIDAY, 17th of MAY, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M. each day, at his well-known spacious warerooms as above.

THIS ELEGANT FURNITURE is all of the finest quality, much of it imported, the balance by ROUX, VREDE, DUTCHINGS, MARCOTTE, and other celebrated makers.

The CLOCKS, BRONZES and CARVINGS are the finest in the country, being unique and curious in design and of the highest artistic quality.

The PLATE is unusually fine, principally of the manufacture of DIXON, of Sheffield, and CHRISTOFLE, of Paris.

The MIRRORS are of every class, design and description, in fine order and heavy plates.

TAPESTRIES and CURTAINS of GOBELIN, satins and silks, with innumerable other articles of art too numerous to mention.

N. B.—MR. MARLEY, IN MAKING THE UNRESERVED SALE OF HIS STOCK, PLEDGES HIMSELF THAT EVERY ARTICLE IN THE SALE SHALL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.

Catalogues will be ready two days before the sale, at which time the stock will be ready for exhibition.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; fine assortment of velvet, medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant gilt frame French plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, reps and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, rosewood etageres, lace, brocatel and reps window curtains and cornices, rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, card-tables, wardrobes, bookcases, shaving stands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, paillases, spring beds, &c., covered black-walnut library tables, black-walnut desks and office chairs, lounges, tete-a-tetes, &c., cottage suites, &c., rosewood, black-walnut and oak marble-top buffets, extension-tables, chairs, side tables, china, crockery, glassware, &c. Also a lot of kitchen furniture, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On MONDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and parlor furniture, rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, curtains, porcelain and glassware, dining-room and library furniture, oil-cloth, stair carpets, mattresses, pillows, bolsters and bed linen, &c., &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 9 o'clock, at the private stables, No. 17 East 30th-st.:

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By order of the executor of the estate of the late Reuben Withers, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 400 West 23d-st.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Custom-house lot at Perth Amboy, N. J., having a frontage of one hundred (100) feet on High-st., and a depth of one hundred (100) feet on Centre-st., will be sold on the premises at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 o'clock M., May 11, 1867.

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth cash, the balance in equal payments of 30, 60 and 90 days. A deposit of $500 will be required at time of sale. Certificate of sale will be given and the deed executed when the last payment is made.

Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as required, will involve the forfeiture to the Government of the deposit and all previous payments.

J. LAWRENCE BOGGS,
Collector of Customs.

Perth Amboy, April 10, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE.

The three warehouses belonging to the Government, on the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, subject to the acceptance of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 o'clock M., May 22, 1867.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, balance in 30, 60 and 90 days. A deposit of Five Thousand Dollars will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given and the deed executed upon the last payment being made.

Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as required, will involve the forfeiture to the Government of the deposit and all previous payments.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

NINETY VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK, 8TH-AV., 108TH, 109TH, 110TH STS., BY ORDER OF GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, ESQ.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

8th-av.—Sixteen lots on west side of 8th-av., comprising the entire fronts between 108th and 110th sts.

108th-st.—Sixteen lots on north side of 108th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

109th-st.—Seventeen lots on south side of 109th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

109th-st.—Eighteen lots on north side of 109th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

110th-st.—Nineteen lots on south side of 110th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

110th-st. is opened.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD LOTS ON 48TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

48th-st.—The lease of two lots on the north side of 48th-st., 275 feet west of 5th-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches; lease has 21 years to run from Jan. 1, 1865, at $350 per annum on each lot, with two renewals of 21 years each. Sold subject to usual Columbia College restrictions.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all of which was made to order within a year by Kemble & Cabus, Deutsch, Roux and other first-class makers of this City; real bronze clocks, mantel ornaments, Axminster and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., at the private residence No. 164 Madison av., southwest corner 34th-st.

Full particulars in to-morrow's papers. Will be on view on Monday, May 13, by card of admission, to be had at the office of the auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.

Terms and conditions made known at the sale.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.

GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

Benj. F. Thrall, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.

By THRALL & BROTHERS, THIS DAY, (Saturday, May 11, 1867,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, being the contents of several houses, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites in satin, reps and hair cloth, walnut and oak extension dining tables, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, chairs and easy chairs, wardrobes, secretary and library bookcases, lace and damask curtains, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds and pillows, blankets, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glass ware.

Catalogues morning of sale.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN,

THIS DAY (Saturday,) May 11, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier —, East River:

2,019 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,734 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo, brig *Federico* from Palermo.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office,
Baltimore, April 26, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction at the Port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore) on THURSDAY, at 12 M., May 16, 1867, the light-draft side-wheel Steamer COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government Funds on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Brevet Major-General.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 18 South Charles-st.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department,
Washington City, April 26, 1867.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, New-York, a very large lot of articles of ordnance, comprising cannon, swords, pistols, rifles, gun-carriages, powder, shot and shell.

These articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time they must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Persons desiring to bid can obtain printed lists on application to the Inspector of Ordnance.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange,

1,200,000 FEET OF LAND

On Columbus and Huntington avs., Westchester Park, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms and conditions made known one week before the sale. By order of the Directors,

N. MATHEWS, President.
G. T. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT the store No. 1 North William-st., corner Frankfort, a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture; also, at 12 o'clock, 52 superfine Brussels and three-ply carpets.

STEAMBOATS.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S

DAILY LINE TO GRASSY POINT.

The steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW will commence regular trips on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., leaving Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

TIME-TABLE.

Warren-st., leaves	4:00	Grassy Point, leaves	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Sing Sing	7:15
Irvington	5:30	Tarrytown	7:45
Tarrytown	5:45	Irvington	8:00
Sing Sing	6:15	Yonkers	8:30
Grassy Point, arrives	7:00	Warren-st., arrives	9:30

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.

The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, May 5.

Leave New-York foot Barclay-st.		Leave Newark foot Centre-st.	
8:00 o'clock	A. M.	8:00 o'clock	A. M.
10:30 o'clock	A. M.	10:00 o'clock	A. M.
2:00 o'clock	P. M.	2:00 o'clock	P. M.
4:30 o'clock	P. M.	7:30 o'clock	P. M.
9:30 o'clock	P. M.		

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

WM. GASTON, Superintendent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 6, 7¼ A. M.
Tuesday, May 7, 5 P. M.	Wednesday, May 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, May 10, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 11, 12 M.	

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. Gibbs, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. Hildreth, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867.

DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Canotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West, Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—For Albany, and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR COLLEGE POINT, White Stone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove.—The steamer SYLVAN STREAM, Capt. C. H. Longstreet, will leave Peck-slip for the above places every SUNDAY during the Summer, at 9 A. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts., each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 3½ P. M., New-Rochelle 4 P. M. Fare to College Point, 25c.; White Stone, 35c.; City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove, 50c.

MAMARONECK AND NEW-YORK DAILY, LANDING AT NEW-ROCHELLE AND CITY ISLAND.—The elegant and swift steamer ALLISON, Capt. Samuel Gidney, will leave Mamaroneck, daily at 6:45 A. M., and New-York, from Pier 38, foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle and City Island each way. Fare 30 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., for Albany and Troy, on SUNDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with railroads for all points North, East and West.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANAKA, Charles Post, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

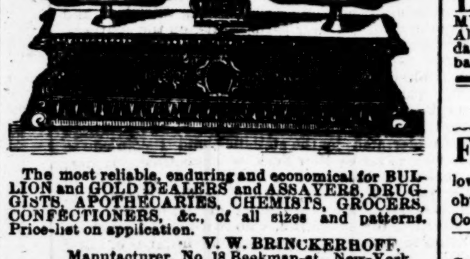
FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at half-past two o'clock P. M. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

STANDARD BALANCES.



The most reliable, enduring and economical for BULLION and GOLD DEALERS and ASSAYERS, DRUGGISTS, APOTHECARIES, CHEMISTS, GROCERS, CONFECTIONERS, &c., of all sizes and patterns. Price-list on application.

V. W. BRINCKERHOFF,
Manufacturer, No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent Secretary bedsteads cheap.

A REQUISITE.—SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED; no leathers nor strings about them; $6 to $10; sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI—ELIZABETH MATINEE.

The departure of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI is fixed for the 18th of May, in the steamship *Ville de Paris*.

FRENCH THEATRE.....Director, J. GRAU.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock; doors open 12½.

ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Admission to all parts of the house $2, with exception of private boxes, which will be secured at their usual prices.

NEXT WEEK, THE LAST WEEK OF ADELAIDE RISTORI IN AMERICA.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING, THE LAST TWO RISTORI NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK. Both nights—ELIZABETH.

RISTORI BENEFITS FOR THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS:

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. RISTORI.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS OF NEW-YORK, viz:
The Five Points Children's School
and the Evening Adult School,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1867,
on which occasion Mme. RISTORI will appear for the last time in Brooklyn in her great role of
MARY STUART.

The sale of seats commences this morning at 8, at the Brooklyn Academy, and New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI—FRENCH THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 15, at 12 o'clock.
GRAND RISTORI MATINEE
IN AID OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.
MME. RISTORI
having offered her magnificent talents, will give her only matinee of
MARY STUART.
Box office for securing seats will open Monday.

RISTORI BENEFIT IN AID OF AND under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.
FRENCH THEATRE. Lessee and Director, J. GRAU.
On THURSDAY, May 16, Grand Matinee at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12½. MACBETH.
Sale of seats commences Monday.

IMPERIAL
JAPANESE
TROUPE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission to all parts of the house, excepting boxes,
ONE DOLLAR.
Box sheet open every morning at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission to Parquet and Balcony	$1 00
Admission to Family Circle	50
Boxes	10 00

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

MME. RISTORI'S LAST MATINEE.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU.
On THURSDAY, May 16, in aid and under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

FRENCH THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1867,
A GRAND
RISTORI MATINEE
IN AID OF THE
American Dramatic Fund.
MME. RISTORI

has spontaneously offered her magnificent talents for the benefit of this excellent charity, and will give her only matinee of

MARY STUART.

Box office now open for securing seats.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS AFTERNOON, (SATURDAY,) May 11,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
and Entertainment of Mirth and Music.
Doors open at 1. To begin at 2 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. Children half price.

STEINWAY HALL.

THIRTY-SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY, May 12, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will assist:
Mme. ELLEN REVILLE, Soprano.
Miss MARIE GILBERT, Pianist.
Mr. W. C. CAMPBELL, Basso.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. G. MATZKA, Conductor, and
THEO. THOMAS' Orchestra.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 22, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Sunday Trains.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

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HOBART HALL.—RECTOR, REV. J. J. ELMENDORF.—Fifteenth Session will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1867. Three full lots have been purchased on the north side of West 45th-st., adjoining 5th-av., and steps are now being taken to erect thereon a spacious building, complete in all its appointments, and adapted to the requirements of a young ladies' school of the highest order. During the erection of the Hall the house No. 38 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will be used for the same purpose, and the school will hold its daily sessions there after May 1, 1867.

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in new songs.
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PARKHURST and STRAIT in a new clog dance and HERNANDEZ'S Comic Pantomime of
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Don't forget MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½ o'clock.

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MOST POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.
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Night.
ALADDIN (for the last time)
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THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Equal Rights Convention---American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions---New-York City Mission---Institution for the Blind.

The Equal Rights Association.

SECOND DAY.

The proceedings attending the first anniversary of the American Equal Rights Association, which were commenced Thursday, were continued to-day, at the Church of the Puritans.

THE MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at about 11 o'clock by the President, **Lucretia Mott**.

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony then read the resolutions which were submitted to the meeting on Thursday.

Mrs. Anthony was followed by **Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton**, who read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the ballot, alike to women and men, means bread, education, intelligence, self-protection, self-reliance and self-respect; to the daughter it means diversified employment and a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; to the wife it means the control of her own person, property and earnings; to the mother it means the equal guardianship of her children; to all it means colleges and professions, open, equal opportunities, skilled labor and intellectual development.

Resolved, That the intrigues and conspiracies, the revolutions and wars attending both the beginning and progress of even the most liberal and enlightened Governments, all inducing constant and crushing taxations and every form of oppression, together with the general premature mortality among the nations, are strong reasons for at least an investigation of the causes of these evils, if not the application of the most radical and extreme remedies for their removal.

Mrs. Stanton remarked that she had heard that a few men, including **Gerritt Smith** and **Wendell Phillips**, had taken exceptions to a portion of the proceedings of the preceding day; but the cause, notwithstanding, would go forward. The speaker was also sorry to observe that **Henry Ward Beecher** was unjustly reflected upon by a person who sat on the platform Thursday. She considered him as a friend of the Association, and trusted his efforts would be appreciated.

Mr. Parker Pillsbury introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That **Henry Ward Beecher**, **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Frederick Douglass** be appointed a Committee to represent the National Equal Rights Association in the Constitutional Convention to be held in this State.

Resolved, That the duration of national existence has never been proportioned to the life of individual man; nor has any Government achieved an eminence in any direction worthy to be compared with that of many men, and women also, both in ancient and modern time.

Resolved, That on this our first anniversary we congratulate each other and the country on the unexampled progress of our cause, as seen: 1. In the action of Congress extending the right of suffrage to the colored men of the States lately in rebellion, and in the very long and able discussion of woman's equal right to the ballot in the United States Senate, and the vote taken upon it.

2. In the action of the Legislatures of two Northern States, submitting to the people a proposition to extend the ballot to woman.

3. In the agitation and action upon the same measure in the Legislatures of several other States.

4. In the friendly tone and bearing of so large a portion of the Press, both political and religious, and encouraged by past successes and the present prospect, we pledge ourselves to renewed and untiring exertions, until equal suffrage and citizenship are acknowledged throughout our entire country, irrespective of sex, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The following resolutions were submitted by Rev. **Samuel J. May**:

Resolved, That while we are grateful to **Wendell Phillips**, **Theodore Tilton** and **Horace Greeley** for the kindly mention in the respective journals through which they speak, of woman's right to the ballot, we earnestly request them, in this hour of reconstructing our State and National Governments, to demand a constitutional guarantee for woman's right as earnestly and persistently as they do demand it for the colored man's right; for until this is done, we but repeat the long-tried and fatal experiment of caste and class legislation, and leave these Governments still standing upon an uneven, unsound and unsafe basis.

Mrs. Stephen Foster took exception to the phraseology of the resolution referring to **Wendell Phillips**, she maintaining that he was not the editor but an assistant editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

Explanations from **Mrs. Mott** and **Mr. May** followed, after which **C. L. Remond** (colored) stated that he hoped the rights of women as well as men would be considered. He conceived the right of suffrage should not be restricted to a certain class—to white men, black men, or red men—but to all men. A jealousy seemed to exist that the black men would get suffrage before women. He did not take a narrow view of the question, and was confident that the magnanimity of the people would adjust the matter in a satisfactory manner. He would suggest that the resolution be altered so as to leave out the words "black men."

Mrs. Stanton said she was not inspired by any feeling of envy or jealousy when she declared that it was not just for the black men to have suffrage while the rights of the women were ignored. She would strenuously oppose a measure that would increase the male vote at the expense of the women. She desired to see both the black men and the women entitled to the same privilege.

Mr. Stephen Foster followed in an attempt to smooth over the slight matter of difference which seemed to prevail among a few of the leading members of the meeting. His sympathies inclined to the side of **Mr. Downing**, and he thought that **Mrs. Stanton** would not be able to maintain her position. He then proceeded to defend the principles of the Association, and answered some objections which had been made by the opponents of the cause.

Mrs. Foster would make a suggestion, which she hoped all would ponder. The question she made was whether it was right that the freedmen of the South should enter into the kingdom of politics before the white women of the North, or the black women of the North, or the white women of the South? She, herself, came before the meeting as a negro slave, and demanded that the freedman should be secured the right of suffrage, for that was the only way in which he could enjoy liberty to the full extent. She extolled **Wendell Phillips**, and said that posterity would do him justice.

At this juncture Rev. **Henry Ward Beecher** ascended the platform, and was greeted with applause.

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

On being introduced by the President, **Mr. Beecher** said that when a cause is prospering he believed all was right. If a cause was just, no matter if it be supported by the minority, he would lend to it his aid. He had given his testimony by writing and speaking that the movement was not a mere frothing sensation, whose spirit was as the waves chafing the rock, but a reality having the favor of Heaven in its behalf, and he hoped the friends of the cause would not fall out by the way. Such division in respect to mere details, however important those details, would end in regret. During all his lifetime he had observed that on the one side men pick up ideas and push them forward to hasty conclusions, while, on the other hand, men were unwilling to draw conclusions at all. The question of Slavery had been associated with every part of society, and men had been inclined to hold their peace for fear of interrupting the peace of the nation. Now, a change was coming about. For thirty-five years he had noticed this incubus arising from prejudice, and its effects in political economy, and he could not express his relief at the change which had come over the public mind. Spring comes but once a year, and then the ground is opened to receive the seed which shall produce the harvest. So the war has opened the furrows of public sentiment and now is the time to put in the seed that shall result to the benefit of the black man. They should not wait till a quiet time came in order to accomplish their object, but work while it was day. Now was the time to organize and advance the principles of the Association. He did not plead in behalf of any particular class, but for the whole of mankind. The people depended on government for protection, and no man was fully able to defend himself unless he had suffrage. He was, therefore, an advocate for the rights of all. In performing the work the question of expediency should be put out of the way, and the black man enfranchised on the ground of manhood. In his opinion the black man would be more likely to obtain suffrage if it was demanded at the same time for women. It would be easier to secure the franchise for all than for a class. We were now in that condition of the world when we needed a prophet, we have none, to predict the events of the future. It seemed to him, however, that a new nation was to be born which would so far excel past generations in influence, wisdom and power as to surprise even the most sanguine. He admitted it was a dangerous thing to bring unwashed, untutored men, and uneducated women to the ballot-box, but God would take care to prepare them for the responsibility. If rich men were afraid of losing their wealth, then it was their duty to educate the men who voted. Give men more enlightenment, more liberty, more confidence, more life and there would be no doubt of their ability to care for themselves. **Mr. Beecher** closed his address with an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of universal suffrage.

At the request of the President the Finance Committee took up a collection. **Mrs. Anthony** stated that **Sojourner Truth** (colored) would offer for sale her photograph, it being her purpose to raise means to defray her expenses in traveling between this City and Washington, whither she went to secure colored help for Northern families.

Rev. **Samuel May** made a brief speech, taking the ground that woman should have as important a part in the affairs of the Government as in the family.

George Downing (colored) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we regret that the right sentiment, which would secure to the woman the ballot, is not as general as we would have it, nevertheless we wish it to be distinctly understood that we rejoice at the increasing sentiment which favors the enfranchising of the colored man.

Mr. Downing said that suffrage should be given to the colored man, not as a privilege, but a right. It exhibited a meanness and narrowness when people maintained that the franchise ought not to be given to the colored men unless it also be given to women. In reply to **Mr. May**, he would state that **Mr. Phillips** was not working specially for the black man, but was exerting his efforts for the welfare of humanity. He hoped the sense of the meeting would be taken on the resolution.

Mrs. Stanton again rose and reiterated her remark that the women of the country would derive in benefit by having the right of suffrage extended to the 2,000,000 uneducated black men of the South, while the refined and intelligent of her sex were not permitted to exercise the same privilege. She would not favor giving the right to the colored men unless it be given to the women also. [**Mrs. Foster**—"Shame, shame, shame."]

Mr. Henry C. Wright urged that the speakers would say nothing more about Anti-Slavery. They had assembled to consider questions of a different nature.

Mr. Remond said that according to the platform, the meeting had been convened to advocate the principles of universal suffrage.

Mrs. Anthony deplored the discussion which had taken up so much time, and was earnest to know, not whether men were right, but the principles which she and others represented.

Mr. Wright opposed an Anti-Slavery discussion. The names of **Wendell Phillips** and **William Lloyd Garrison** had been mentioned as leaders of a certain movement which was not intimately connected with the subject under consideration. He trusted the President would give his attention to equal rights. No doubt **Mr. Phillips** was faithful to the cause, yet he had too much to occupy his attention in his own particular field to give more of his time to the new movement.

The President, **Mrs. Mott**, announced that as she intended to leave the City in the afternoon, she was compelled to vacate the chair, and would invite **Mrs. Stanton** to occupy that position.

Mr. C. L. Remond was the next speaker. He sided with **Mrs. Stanton** in the position she had taken with reference to the franchise, and saw no good reason why women should be called upon to await the result of the efforts made on behalf of the black man. Every impediment placed in the way of woman's rights would injure the cause. He granted the negro vote would bring a new element into politics, and so also would the vote of women, and it could be easily perceived that the latter would have more moral influence than the former. He would not like to see **Fred. Douglass** elected to Congress, although he would be glad to have **Mrs. Mott** or **Mrs. Stanton** there, because their influence would be to some purpose. Until the franchise was given to woman in fact as well as theory, he would not believe the first or last revolution was completed.

George Downing stated that the last speaker had not touched on the main question. He asked to know whether he was in favor of giving suffrage to women and colored men at the same time, in order that the former might have a neutralizing influence over the latter.

Mr. Remond explained that the question did not seem to be thoroughly understood.

Mrs. Anthony here interposed, and expressed a hope that the discussion had ended. She then read a telegram received from **Lucy Stone**, dated at Kansas, which was to the effect that Kansas would vote for impartial suffrage without regard to sex or color, and that material aid was needed.

The following officers of the Society were then elected:

President—Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of New-York; Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn; Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago; Fred'k Douglass, of Rochester; Francis D. Gage, of New-Jersey; Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia.

Corresponding Secretaries—Susan B. Anthony, Rochester; Harriet Purvis, of Philadelphia; Mattie Griffith, of New-York; Caroline M. Severance, of Boston.

Recording Secretary—Henry B. Blackwell, of New-Jersey.

Treasurer—John J. Griffith, of Brooklyn.

Executive Committee—E. A. Studwell, Brooklyn; Martha C. Wright, Auburn, N. Y.; Parker Pillsbury, New-Hampshire; Lucy Stone, New-Jersey; Theo. Tilton, Brooklyn; Margaret E. Winchester, New-York; Chas. L. Remond, Boston; Mary F. Gilbert, New-York; Edward S. Bunker, Brooklyn; Antoinette Brown Blackwell, New-Jersey; Aaron M. Powell, New-York; Elizabeth Gay, Staten Island; James Haggerty, New-York; Olympia Brown, Massachusetts; Geo. T. Downing, New-York.

After brief addresses by **Sojourner Truth**, (colored,) **Mr. Foster**, **Mr. Love**, **Mr. Haywood** and **Mr. Hackett**, the meeting adjourned till evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by **Mrs. Stanton**, who occupied the chair.

Mrs. Anthony remarked that on going to her apartments during the afternoon she found a letter from **Samuel Wood**, of Kansas, which she would read. The letter had reference to the approaching election in Kansas, and the difficulty experienced in getting the Republican Party to make an issue on the question of striking the word "white" out of the Constitution. **Mr. Wood** also desired that **Parker Pillsbury** and other speakers should be sent out to that State to work in behalf of the enterprise.

Mrs. Anthony announced that the Finance Committee had collected $220, and received pledges which would increase the amount to $500.

Mrs. Frances D. Gage was the first speaker. She paid a compliment to the mother of **Samuel Wood** for the manner in which she had educated her son. When women of her stamp came up and asked for suffrage, who could deny it to them? In speaking of the energy of the women of the country, she alluded to the act of the State Legislature in 1860, which gave woman a right to her own earnings. No important public objections were made at that time, which was an argument in favor of making further claims. The speaker then made mention of the large classes of women who were achieving success and honor in various branches of trade and industry. Give woman the ballot and no medical college would refuse to grant her a diploma; give her the ballot and no typographical society would pass resolutions not to work in offices where women were employed. Three years ago, when crippled and sick, she took up a copy of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and read an article discoursing on the beauties and comforts of a home. She procured a home and endeavored to get a living by sewing, but her poor old eyes failed her and she was obliged to turn her attention to raising vegetables for her own support. This, however, did not bring her money, and she decided to give lectures, and has pleasure to say that now she had money to pay her bills and could come occasionally to New-York to talk to its citizens. Reverting to the expensive practices of men, **Mrs. Gage** declared that the entire debt of the country, interest and all, could be paid in five years with the money spent in that time for intoxicating drinks and tobacco.

Mrs. Stanton repeated a portion of the veto of President **Johnson** of the bill giving suffrage to the colored men in the District of Columbia, also a paragraph in one of Senator **Sumner's** speeches bearing on the same point. When two men, occupying the prominent positions that they do, and viewing the subject from different standpoints, agree on that question, it behooved the people, and especially the people of the State of New-York, to look well to their future welfare. She knew a woman who had not paid a cent of taxes for five years. On inquiring of the woman how she managed to escape the payment, she was told that at about the time the collector was expected all the garden implements were taken into the house, and when the collector appeared he was met with the logic of **Washington**, **Jefferson**, **Madison**, **Hancock** and others with such force that he was glad to beat a retreat. **Mrs. Stanton** next spoke of the crimes daily committed, and looked upon prisons as a disgrace to the nineteenth century. Mercy and justice go together. If the influence of woman were exerted at the ballot-box there would be less need for criminal institutions. As to the matter of legislation to prevent the "social evil," give woman honest work and a liberal remuneration, and she would settle the question herself. **Mrs. Stanton's** remarks were received with frequent applause.

Sojourner Truth (colored) spoke next. In introducing her, **Mrs. Anthony** said she was not a product of South Carolina barbarism, but of New-York barbarism.

Sojourner rejoiced that so much progress had been made in the liberation of her race, and hoped the day was not far distant when women would be allowed to vote. She wanted to vote herself. When women voted she believed men would not have such a hard time to get to the polls. Her peculiar style of speaking elicited much laughter. In closing, she favored the audience with a song, which was received with hearty applause.

Charles L. Remond followed. He asked those present to consider that in New-England the black man is looked upon as one deserving of respect and honors, and he wanted this fact not to be lost sight of when they were called upon to vote on the Amendment of the Constitution of this State. He desired that every black man should be allowed to vote until at any rate he should become a detriment to the interests of the country. As long as he could remember colored men had been allowed to vote in Massachusetts, and he wanted New-York to take a stand by her side. He believed that when New-York got herself right on the question there would be no trouble in any of the States. If asked how a black man would look in Congress, he would ask in turn how some of the white men look there. If they would make worthy citizens of the colored men they must treat them as white men are treated.

At the conclusion of **Mr. Remond's** remarks the meeting adjourned.

Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The annual anniversary meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions was held at Steinway Hall yesterday morning. When the proceedings of the day were commenced, the assemblage was quite large, although the hall was only partially filled. A number of prominent clergymen occupied the platform, Rev. **Mark Hopkins**, D. D., President of the Board, and **William E. Dodge**, Esq., Vice-President, presiding. The exercises were inaugurated by Rev. Dr. **De Witt**, who offered up prayer. The audience, under the lead of Prof. **Hastings**, then sang the hymn commencing,

> Your lofty themes, ye mortals bring,
> In songs of praise divinely sing;
> The great salvation loud proclaim,
> And shout for joy the Saviour's name.

The Rev. Dr. **Wood**, one of the Secretaries of the Board, subsequently submitted the following

REPORT:

Since the annual meeting of the Board, in September last, the patriarch of the missions in Turkey, Rev. **Wm. Goodell**, D. D., **Mrs. Adams**, of the Central Turkey Mission, and **Mrs. Harding**, in Western India, have finished their course and entered into rest. Dr. **Calhoun**, of Syria, and Mr. **Trowbridge**, of Constantinople, then in this country, have returned to their field of labor; and Mr. and Mrs. **Bingham** have had a safe and speedy passage in the new *Morning Star* to Honolulu, on their return to the Micronesian Islands in the Pacific. The call for help to the greatly weakened missions begins to be heard. A reinforcement of one missionary and his wife has been sent to the Central Turkey, Syria, and Medina Missions, respectively, and three ladies have sailed to be employed as teachers in Turkey. Eleven candidates have been accepted as missionaries, all but one of whom, it is hoped, will be sent forth during the present year. One of these lost an arm, and several did valuable service in defence of their country during the late war. Other applications are expected. One young lady has been appointed to be a teacher in China and one for India. The aspect of the work of the missions was never, as a whole, more cheering than it is at the present time. From isles that have long waited for God's law we get tidings of its glad reception by many souls. Our efforts in behalf of the Seneca and Dakota Indians are meeting with new encouragement. In Africa faith is still tried at the Gaboon; yet among the Zulus the contrast of the present with the past fills the hearts of the missionaries with joy. The venerable Dr. **King** continues absent from his post at Athens; but we hear good news of fruits of his former labors, perils and difficulties in Greece. The overburdened laborers in Syria see a precious outpouring of God's spirit and a general advance of their work. Among the Armenians of Turkey the spiritual movement of past years gains in extension and depth; and from several localities revivals of much power are reported. Conversions of Bulgarians and Mohammedan Turks are the first fruits of a coming harvest among those nationalities also. Among the Armenians of Turkey the spiritual movement gains in extension and depth, and revivals are reported. The Nestorian Mission in Persia, and the Ceylon, Madura and Mahratta Missions in India, are prosecuted with at least the usual success. The Canton Mission having been reduced to one man, the Prudential Committee propose to leave that field to other agencies, and more efficiently sustain the operations of the Board in Fuh Chau and Northern China. Stations at Pekin, Kalgan, (140 miles northwest of the capital,) and Tien-Tsin, are far less than the churches which the Board represents should undertake in that wide field, which the providence of God has opened in so remarkable a manner, and which is of such great promise.

The receipts of the Board in its last fiscal year amounted to $446,942. During the first eight months in that year there were $248,700 received. In the same period just elapsed the receipts have been $252,359. This statement exhibits a gain of $3,659. In donations, however, there has been a falling off of $9,016, while there has been an increase of $12,676 in the legacies. Care, therefore, is needed to secure in the remaining four months of this year the large amount that is required to meet the necessary demands on the treasury.

The document having been read and accepted, Rev. **H. S. Taylor**, of the Madura Mission, took the floor, and in an interesting address spoke of the progress of Christianity in the field under his culture. He alluded especially to the great benefits which had been conferred by civilization upon India, and declared that the inhabitants of that country fully understood and appreciated these benefits. In concluding, he adverted to the beneficial influence that British rule had exercised over the natives in bestowing upon them religious instruction. At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. **Taylor's** address, President **Hopkins** stated that Rev. Mr. **Long**, of the Mission to the Bulgarians, and Rev. Dr. **Van Dyck**, of the Syria Mission, both of whom were announced to speak, would be unable to fulfill their engagements. Mr. **Long** was absent by reason of indisposition; Dr. **Van Dyck** was present, but too feeble to address the assemblage. Rev. **F. S. Rising**, Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, was then introduced.

REMARKS OF REV. MR. RISING.

In commencing his address he adverted at length to the character and status of missionaries. He said that the missionaries of America had mostly left this country just after stepping from the bridal altar and had taken up their abode in the lands of the heathen for twenty or twenty-five years, until their locks were white with age. Their self-sacrifice, their labors, under a tropical sun, and their tenacity of purpose were worthy of all praise. Much had been said about their attainments, but attainments were of secondary consideration to character. Men had spoken of their errors, but missionaries' errors were of the head, not of the heart, which in them always beat with one impulse for the salvation of the heathen. He then cited the old saying to the effect that ministers' sons and deacons' daughters were worse than the sons and daughters of other parents, and alluding to his experience among missionaries in the Hawaiian Isles, spoke of their children as persons that would adorn any profession and any class of society. The speaker then proceeded to discuss the civilizing influence exercised by the envoys of the Society abroad, and gave a graphic sketch of the present state of affairs in Honolulu. The widening of the circle of religion was evidenced in the transformation of many pagan temples into Christian Churches, and in one of these he had seen an old heathen priest offering up a prayer before the altar. The hill-tops were dotted with churches, and the Sabbath-day was more strictly observed in Honolulu than in New-York. In concluding, the speaker adverted to the tender plants which only require culture to become cedars of Lebanon, and to the task which God had allotted us to educate and enlighten the ignorant.

The assemblage then sang the hymn commencing—

"O'er the gloomy hills of darkness."

Rev. Mr. **Dana**, of Norwich, Conn., was next introduced.

REMARKS OF MR. DANA.

He alluded to the appropriateness of the day selected for the holding of the anniversary, insomuch as it brought one series of celebrations to a close, while the labors of the Board of Missions might be regarded as the end and climax of the labors of other societies. He spoke of the great difficulty attending the prosecution of the work before them, but depicted in glowing colors the results. By instructing the ignorant of the truths of Christianity, they were doing that which raised the Church of Christ to its highest dignity. Everybody must feel interested in these missions. When God ordained us to diffuse the truth, His spirit carried with it in that errand every blessing that humanity could devise. These were no Utopian schemes, said he, and, as a proof of the possibility of their complete realization, the speaker had but to remind his hearers of what his predecessors had said. They were giving English letters and liberty to the heathen, and raising him to the recognition of Christ, thus embodying the dreams of philanthropists. He trusted, too, that while we were exalting God's power we were also exalting things that brought practical good to all mankind and making of humanity one brotherhood.

Vice-President **Dodge** succeeded Rev. Mr. **Dana** with a few suggestions as to the importance of contributing liberally and promptly to the funds of the Board of Missions. He hoped that there would be no hesitation in the adoption of any course that would assist the Society in the continuance of its good work. Rev. Dr. **Budington**, of Brooklyn, followed Mr. **Dodge**.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. BUDINGTON.

Having discussed for a few minutes the question of church unity, and expressed the conviction that in spite of petty differences the Christian Church was one, the speaker proceeded to review the experience in missionary matters gleaned while traveling through the East a few months since, after having been present at a meeting of the Board of Missions in London, and viewed with much satisfaction the mingling of different sects, all being one in the love of Christ and all doing the work of Christ; he had visited Palestine and received the Communion on Mount Zion. He had found everywhere proof of the efficacy of missionary work, and was happy to stand where he stood to-day and state that he had seen and believed. The spirit of Christianity was spreading throughout the Orient, and he had witnessed the dedication of several churches in the mountains of northern Galilee. He then spoke of the devotedness and untiring industry of the missionaries, who, said he, possessed the tenderness of heart of Christ and the courage of the soldier. He adverted to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Syria, to the oppression to which they were submitted, and to their gradual departure from that country to escape the tyranny of the Turk. American industry and invention were well known and appreciated in the Orient, and the natives could as easily be enlightened as they were being civilized. He then spoke of the popularity which the American missionaries had acquired, and expressed the belief that the people of Syria would willingly place themselves under the protection of the American Government. In concluding he gave utterance to the hope that as reconstruction was being effected in the new land, that it would be brought about in the old.

At the close of Dr. **Budington's** remarks, the Doxology was sung, and the assemblage dismissed with the benediction.

The New-York City Mission.

The anniversary of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was held at Steinway Hall last evening, Rev. Dr. **DeWitt**, President, in the chair. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. **M. S. Hutton**, D. D.

Mr. **Lewis E. Jackson**, the Corresponding Secretary, made a statement of the work of the Society for the past year, from which the following extracts are made:

This Society organized on the basis of Christian union and coöperation, duly incorporated, with all the requisite powers, is seeking to unite members of all evangelical denominations in a comprehensive plan of missionary activity, whereby the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ may be made known to the people of this great City. During the last year 45 missionaries were employed, who, at 14 mission stations and 35 rooms in tenement-houses, held 4,965 meetings; made 118,277 visits to families, many of whom were visited by the missionary only; made numerous calls on pastors, subscribers and others, on business relating to poor and needy persons, and the collections for the Society; obtained 904 temperance pledges; led 4,233 children and youth to Sabbath-schools and Bible-classes; induced 775 children to attend day-schools; persuaded 10,029 persons to attend churches and missions; aided hundreds of destitute families; found good homes for orphans; secured employment for many friendless strangers; united in marriage several couples living in sin; induced many Sabbath-breakers to close their shops; reclaimed 194 backsliders; brought 677 persons to unite with churches; loaned 2,875 volumes; gave 1,652 bibles and testaments; and who with the aid of 539 voluntary visitors, distributed 1,076,779 tracts, containing 4,593,072 pages, at a total expenditure for the year of $29,004 28. For the expenses of the mission stations, the support of the missionaries, the supply of tracts and incidentals, there will be needed $50,000 for the current year. $1,000 will pay for the support of a missionary. $500 will pay the rent and ordinary expenses of a mission station. $300 will pay for the support of a missionary woman. $250 will provide the tracts and other reading for one month's distribution. $110 will provide an organ for a mission station. $100 will provide a library for an engine-house or a Police-station. $25 will cover the cost of the newspapers and magazines in a reading-room for one month. Any new pictorials, or fresh reading matter, attractive and useful, may be sent into any of the mission stations. Any second-hand clothing to enable worthy persons to attend church will also be thankfully received.

Mr. **Wm. E. Dodge**, Jr., the Treasurer, read an abstract of the financial account for the year, from which it appeared that the receipts for the past year, for the general work, amounted to $29,871 90, and $29,979 52 for the building fund. About $30,000 or $40,000 more were wanted to enable the building fund to do its work, and about $50,000 will be necessary to carry on the missionary work in the City. Mr. **Dodge** said that a more aggressive work must be done than had yet been attempted. He made a very plain statement descriptive of the condition of the population of this City, and the hindrances that stood in the way of the work of this mission. Church organizations could not reach certain portions of our City, and these must be cared for by some union of Christian men and women determined to go into the homes of the masses bearing Christ on their lips as they went. Municipal and State laws were good enough in their way, and to a certain extent, but the souls of the poor are not reached by law but by love. Mr. **Dodge's** address was a compact and eloquent appeal for the City Mission work.

Rev. **George J. Mingins**, the Superintendent of the Mission, next spoke. The great question now occupying the public mind was how to elevate the masses, and to show the necessity of answering such an inquiry, the speaker cited the Police statistics of last year, taking occasion to pay a compliment to the Metropolitan Police Department for their noble performance of duty in behalf of the dignity of law and their determination to stand by the cause of order. A city to be saved must be evangelized. He then proceeded to sketch at length the *modus operandi* of the City Missionary's work from day to day. The people who are destitute of the Gospel must be seen in their own homes; they must be spoken to in tones of tenderness and love, and led to Christ through prayer and kindness. They needed prayer meetings, tenement-house prayer meetings, where the poor people gathered into each other's houses, and from these meetings they found their way, ultimately, to the Missionary stations. That these people could go to church if they liked was none of our business; we had to do only with the command of the Master, in obedience to which we must go to them, and see them, and talk to them, be their friends and stand by them in prayer and Christian love. He observed that since the enforcement of the Excise Law it had become evident that reading-rooms must be provided for the accommodation of the hundreds of young men who had been shut out of the rum-shops. In this work they asked for aid and coöperation.

Rev. **Henry C. Riley**, of the Spanish congregation of this City, made a brief speech in favor of preaching the Gospel to the masses.

Rev. **Morris C. Sutphen**, of the Scotch Church in Fourteenth-street, said that our material interests might be a sufficient argument in favor of the City Mission. One of the great causes of the great poverty and misery in this City was over-taxation; another evil was the continual threat of riot held over the City. He held that by such an agency as the City Mission the elements of danger must be disarmed. The members of the Churchs must begin to work as they had never worked before. This was necessary not only for the salvation of the poor, but to preserve our children from infidelity and moral ruin. This City was the centre of the country in the commercial, monetary, moral and religious points of view, and if we would evangelize the country, we must evangelize the City.

The exercises were then brought to a close. The singing was under the direction of Mr. **Charles L. Gunn**, of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, and Mr. **S. Lasar**, of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, presided at the organ.

New-York Institute for the Blind.

The thirty-first anniversary of the New-York Institute for the Blind was celebrated yesterday at Steinway Hall. The building was crowded from the platform to the doors. The pupils seated upon the stage had one and all a clean, healthy, happy look, and the natural roses of the girls outshone the best Broadway imitations. There were present on the platform Mr. **Augustus Schell**, President of the Board, Mr. **James McLean** and Mr. **Schermerhorn**, members of the Board, and Dr. **Barney**, of Richmond. After prayer, the exercises began with the singing of the chorus from "William Tell," "How bright and fair the morn is breaking," which was rendered quite effectively. This was followed by a piano duet from "Un Ballo in Maschera" by Masters C. **Duganne** and J. **Carroll**, and following this an exhibition of the acquirements of the classes in their different degrees of advancement. The pupils of Mr. **Babcock**, himself blind, did him great credit, evidences given by them of their accurate geographical knowledge made many who looked upon them, including the writer, ashamed that they knew so little comparitively, having two seeing eyes to learn with. The exercises in arithmetic, by the pupils of the same teacher, were no less surprising. The rapidity of mental action in the calculations was truly astonishing, in many instances the mental calculations being computed by the pupils with more rapidity than the quickest fingers could with slate and pencil ever state the sum. The pupils of Misses **Wright**, **Knowles** and **Connell** were no less creditable to their instructors. In the intervals between the exercises proper, the musical portion of the entertainment was given and was applauded throughout. The cavatina of Miss **E. Callen** receiving especial plaudits, and the song, "The Nightingale Trill," by Miss **Louisa Hammond**, being rapturously encored.

The Superintendent, Mr. **Wait**, sketched briefly the progress made in the art of teaching the blind, illustrating this by showing the earliest and latest methods of communicating ideas by the sense of touch. He thought that the Institution ought to obtain a more extensive patronage for the results of its industries. He was giving his special attention to the development of the industrial department of the Institute, and trusted that he should be supported therein, so that he might be the better enabled not only to teach the unfortunate the sources of knowledge, and bring them within their reach, but further to teach them some useful mechanical art with which they would be less liable to become at any future day in misfortune—the mere dependent on passing charity.

The exercises terminated with a chorus from "Moses in Egypt" by the class of Mr. **C. A. Foeple**, followed by the Doxology.

Ornamenting the pillars of the platform, hung two frames, one containing a *wreath in hair* wrought by the delicate fingers of Miss **Harriet L. Pierce**, the other a cross and wreath in white beads by the same. To say that they are as delicately fashioned, each leaf and flower as accurately formed as if the gentle work-woman had had the blessed gift of sight to guide her touch, is simply true. What more can be said than this in praise of the pupil or the teacher? Specimens of fancy needlework were also exhibited, all excellent in their way. There were also shown mattresses, mats, brooms and whisks manufactured at the institution, and in each of these branches the Superintendent claims, and with justice, that the institution can do as well at least as any other factory of such goods.

The thirty first annual report is submitted. The physician's report states the health of the inmates of the institution during the year to have been remarkably good. No serious sickness prevailed. Among the 130 pupils, there were, during the year, but two deaths, and one of these, at least, was from an organic disease which was not contracted at the institution. There were one from typhoid pneumonia, a boy, sick only three (3) days, who was past recovery when he entered the hospital; the other from apoplexy, a girl, who was seized after retiring for the night, and died almost instantly. She had been subject to occasional convulsions for years.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year:

The debt of the Institution on the 1st day of January, 1866, was		$130,868 26
Consisting of a mortgage debt of	$106,500 00	
And the deficiency for the year 1865	24,368 26	
Being a total indebtedness, Jan. 1, 1866, of		$130,868 26

The following statement shows the particulars of the expenses of the Institution for the maintenance and education of 124 73-100 pupils for the year 1866:

Supplies	$22,143 22
Gas	970 96
Croton water	73 00
Traveling	473 51
Music	239 40
Legal expenses	16 00
Insurance	236 50
Furniture and fixtures	1,463 75
Petty expenses	1,886 77
Tax for year 1866, Mt. Hope farm	816 50
Salaries and wages	10,746 00
Loss on manufacturing department	586 38
Total	$39,651 99

The Superintendent's report is a long but interesting document, in which he sets out the labors and progress of the Institution, showing how much more might be done to render it effectual as an agent to educate the blind in the useful arts. Having reviewed the financial condition of the Institution, his report goes on to give some interesting statistics. He says:

"According to the United States census of 1860, the whole number of blind persons in the United States was 12,631; the proportion of blind to the whole population being 1 : 2,419. Applying this proportion to the population of New-York in 1860, which, according to the United States census, was 3,880,735, and we have 1,553 as the number of blind persons in the State in 1860. But the number actually returned by the same census in this State in 1860 was 1,768, or one in every 2,195 of the population, which shows the ratio of blindness to be greater in New-York than in the other States of the Union taken together."

According to the State census of 1865, the whole number of blind persons in the State is only 1,338, and the whole population 3,831,751. Now, if we apply the same ratio of blind to the whole population which was found to exist in 1860, we have 2,195:1::3,831,751:x, which gives 1,745 as the number of blind in the State, or 407 more than are returned by the census. But there are good reasons for supposing that there are many more than 1,745 blind persons in this State.

If it were granted as a fact, as is shown by calculation, that the State has decreased 1.26 per cent. in population since 1860, it is impossible to conceive how the number of blind could have diminished 24.32 per cent., as shown by figures from the census, during the same time, inasmuch as there has been no unusual cause of mortality among this class, and no emigration to other parts, while, on the contrary, new causes of blindness have been introduced, and many influences operating to draw the blind from other States into this, and particularly to New-York City. Moreover, it has been the opinion of those well acquainted with this subject that the number of blind has always been underrated by the statistics, and I coincide in this view so far as New-York is concerned. Hence, in making a classification, the number of blind in this State will be set down at 2,000. **William C. Chapin**, Esq., Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, who has devoted much attention to the subject, estimates the number of blind in this State at about 2,270.

The report then goes on to show the number of the indigent blind and their different nationalities, and follows with extended remarks on the different methods used in kindred institutions, and concludes by saying:

"In closing this report it affords me pleasure to commend the pupils generally for good conduct and for the interest manifested in their work, and to thank the officers and teachers for their hearty coöperation in advancing all the interests of the institution.

[Advertisement.]

Prices Reduced at Townsend's Business College.—We understand that the rates of tuition at this Institution, located at No. 260 Bowery, near Houston-st., have been considerably reduced. This is a move in the right direction. Ladies and gentlemen whose early education has been neglected may here receive strictly private instruction, in separate apartments; while boys and girls are separately taught all the branches of a sound practical education, among which are Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing and Grammar.

[Advertisement.]

Crowds of our Beau Monde are Thronging to **Knox's** stores, at No. 212 Broadway (corner of Fulton-st.) and No. 533 Broadway (under the Prescott House), to fit themselves with the best esthetic hats of the season.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and **Herring's** new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with **Herring & Floyd's** Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Hosiery, Undergarments,

AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

VAN DERLIP & TAYLOR,

No. 96 Bowery,

and No. 939 Broadway,

corner 22d-st.

[Advertisement.]

One Charm Rendered Time-proof.

When decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers
The teeth shall be finely set,
The breath be like the violet.
If Sozodont, pure as the dews,
On Summer's fragrant flowers you use,
For youth and age, remember this,
It is a peerless dentifrice.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Tripoli	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
England	May 1	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	May 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 4	Hamburg	New-York.
Java	May 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Atlantic	May 6	Bremen	New-York.
Pennsylvania	May 8	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Teutonia	May 11	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Paris	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	May 11	New-York	London.
Columbia	May 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Fulton	May 11	New-York	Havre.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Steamer	Date	To
Gen. Meade	May 11	New-Orleans.
Henry Chauncey	May 11	Apinwall.
Fah Kee	May 11	Santingo de Cuba.
Ocean Queen	May 14	California.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

MAILS FOR EUROPE CLOSE:

Per *City of Paris*, *via* Liverpool; per *Teutonia*, *via* Hamburgh, and *Fulton*, *via* Havre, to-day at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Australia, Kingston, Jam., South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., per *Henry Chauncey*, (Pier No. 42 North River,) close to-day at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Santiago de Cuba, *via* Nuevitas, per *Fah Kee*, (Pier No. 28 East River,) close to-day at 2 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

May 10—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—T. G. Arens wife and 3 children, C. Meyer, E. Schliemann and wife, F. H. Heiss and wife, Mrs. Baas and son, Mrs. Ehreick and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Ruben, P. Lugenbuhl, Anna Martens, J. Wagner, Mrs. Pauline and child, Maria Golichowska, J. Haydter, W. G. Schulte, Robert Brown.

May 10—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Rev. Dr. Stock, C. T. Gilbert, John Gibson, Edward Nicholas, E. King, wife and family, M. W. Power, and 914 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 47 | Sun sets....... 7 06 | Moon sets.... 1 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 28 | Gov. Island. 2 17 | Hell Gate..... 3 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow, F. MacDonald & Co.; Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Denmark, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.

Ships America, Morse, Acapulco, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Isabella Saunders, Scott, Doboy Island, Ga., E. Cunard; Goschen, (Brem.,) Hein, St. John, N. B., C. Luling & Co.; Escort, Fittner, Liverpool, J. & J. Stuart & Co.

Barks Ellen Dyer, Leland, Matanzas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Maddalena, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Cork for orders, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Laura, (Brem.,) Wilmsen, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Sir Geo. F. Seymour, (Br.,) Watlington, Nuevitas, Tucker & Lightburn; R. Murray, Jr., (Br.,) Mulligan, Sangor, R. Murray, Jr.; Rosamond, Fickett, Nuevitas, Warren Ray; Libertad, Bowdon, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Annie, (Br.,) Lewis, Malaga, Moss & Ward; Runnymede, (Br.,) Owens, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Brigs Favorite, Duell, Barbados, Hy. Trowbridge's Sons; J. M. Burns, Powell, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Martha, Stone, Carthagena and Savanilla, via Aspinwall, Walker & Foster; Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.; Flora, (Br.,) Mayo, Nuevitas, E. Sanchez y Dolz; Hildegard, (Swed.,) Wickborg, Konigsberg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Nimrod, (Br.,) Mackenzie, London, Geo. F. Bulley; Hebe, (Br.,) Le Brun, Liverpool, J. C. MacArthur; Harry & Aubrey, Hammond, T. T. & F. A. Dwight.

Schooners Marietta, Barrett, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Wave, Falkenburgh, Boston, C. M. Barlow & Co.; John Lenthal, Martin, Petersburgh, Va., C. H. Pierson; Alfred Keene, Robinson, Savannah, Metcalf & Duncan; Geo. Kilburn, Stanley, Vienna, Md., Thayer & Sargent; Wm. Flint, Post, Bucksville, S. C., Snow & Burgess; Jessie A. Woodhouse, Eddy, Tobasco, B. J. Wenberg; Wm. Hunter, Hickson, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co; Harriett Baker, Webber, Portsmouth, N. H., G. L. Hatch.

Sloop Thomas Ransom, Ferris, New-Haven, W. Murtagh & Co.

Barge Laurel, Wheeler, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool April 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 926 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had strong westerly winds up to the 4th inst., since then varying from S. E. to N. E. May 4, lat. 44 11, lon. 42 05, saw ship Palmerston, from Hamburg for New-York, 81 ds. out. 7th, lat. 41 55, lon. 58 45, saw steamship City of Cork, bound E.; same day, lat. 41 50, lon. 59 30, saw steamship City of Washington; same lat. 41 38, lon. 60 40, saw steamship The Queen, bound E.; same day, lat. 41 45, lon. 59 55, saw a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Teutonia, Bardua, Hamburg April 20, with mdse. and 647 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy N. W. and S. W. gales the entire passage. May 6, lat. 42 20, lon. 55 15, spoke Br. bark Excelsior, from Sunderland for New-York.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 4th inst., via Nassau 6th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Virgo, Rodgers, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. May 9, 21 miles S. of Cape Henlopen, saw steamship Leo, for Savannah.

Ship Koomar, (of London,) Griffin, London and Isle of Wight March 21, with mdse. and 40 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Had heavy westerly gales up to the Banks; since then light easterly winds. March 26, lat. 50 18, lon. 6 55, picked up part of the crew of the ship New-Hampshire, 15 in number, which ship had sunk that day; transferred 12 of them to an unknown ship, bound E.

Ship Albert Meyer, (Brem.,) Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 325 passengers to Leopold Huffer & Co. Has had strong N. W. and S. W. winds most of the passage.

Ship Calumet, (of Newburyport,) Lunt, Calcutta Jan. 9, and Sand Heads 11th, with mdse. to Lunt Bros.

Bark Maria S., (Aust.,) Medonich, Antwerp March 7, with mdse. and 49 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Cuba, Sundberg, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Com. Dupont, (of Searsport,) Clifford, Buenos Ayres 62 ds., with hides, &c., to Geo. Savory & Co. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Upton, Manzanilla 18 ds., with molasses, wood, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. 8th inst., lat. 36 50, lon. 73, passed a ship, with spars all gone, under jury-masts, steg. N.

Brig Nellie Gay, Gay, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp. Has had a continuation of easterly gales the entire passage.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Gibara, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Sarah B. Crosby, (of Portland,) Neuvitas 11 ds., with sugar to T. J. Owen.

Brig Maggie, (of Halifax,) Tuzo, Manzanilla 22 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Southern Cross, (of St. John, N. B.,) Barnes, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Julia, (of Barbados,) Logan, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to Harvey Barnes.

Brig Highland Nancy, (of Digby, N. S.,) Saunders, Arroyo, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Kennedy, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Pentz Bros. Had heavy S. E. and S. W. gales since passing Hatteras.

Brig John G., (of Nassau, N. P.,) Albury, Nassau 10 ds., with mdse. and 15 passengers to Joseph Eneas. Had heavy weather and split sails.

Brig Zuomitan, (Pruss.,) Fargenstrom, Montevideo 66 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Trial, Humphrey, Indianola 19 ds., with cotton to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Baltimore 10 ds., with corn. Is bound to Taunton, Mass. During the heavy gale of the 8th inst., off Egg Harbor, lost foremast, foresail and everything attached. On the 9th, was taken in tow by the pilot-boat Mary Catharine, No. 6, and brought to this port.

Schr. Ellen Hodsdon, Hodsdon, Sagua 13 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Had heavy weather most of the passage. Sld. in co. with bark Zelma and brig Caroline Eddy, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Franklin Bell Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes. May 5, saw schr. Angie Amsbury, from Mobile for Boston, at anchor under Cape Lookout, repairing damages.

Schr. Emma Wadsworth, (of Boston,) McIntire, Naguabo, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Philips & Morrison. May 8, had a heavy N. E. gale; split foresail, started bowsprit, and stove boat.

Schr. Letitia, (of Boston,) Reynolds, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to master. During the heavy gale of the 8th stove part of deck-load.

Schr. Panama, Miles, Cherrystone, Va., 10 ds., with cotton-seed for Providence, R. I.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, (of Staten Island,) Beveridge, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Belle, Whitmare, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Nellie Starr, (of Portland,) Foster, Matanzas April 28, with molasses to master.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Warren, Baltimore, for Norwich.

Schr. E. S. Wheaton, Thompson, Delaware, for Norwich.

Schr. Eliza Falkenbergh, Falkenbergh, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Francis French, Lippincott, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Elizabeth, Homer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. Collins, Brown, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Barbara, Hadden, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Mary S. Tibbets, Goar, Baltimore 8 ds., corn.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Raynor, Philadelphia, for Mystic.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Taylor, Norfolk, with wood.

Schr. Wave, Kale, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence.

Schr. Glide, Burse, Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 10—Arr. brigs Margaret, from Barbados; Antilles, Trinidad; M. Louise Miller, Baltimore; Annendale, Philadelphia; bark Walton, from ——.

Below—Barks Volunteer, from Messina, via New-York; Heroine, from Matanzas.

Also arr. bark Fearless, Palermo; brigs Chilliwallah, Buenos Ayres; Birchard & Terry, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 10—Arr. brig Chesapeake, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10—Arr. brig Homely, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, awaiting orders.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10—Arr. steamer Stars and Stripes, from Havana May 4.

Also arr. barks Mary Edson, Cuba; Cardiganshire, Palermo; brig Carolina Eddy, Cuba; schrs. Ethan Allen, Matanzas; Maggie McNeal.

The schr. Madonna, hence for Portland, was sunk yesterday in Delaware Bay, by collision with the steamer Stars and Stripes.

The brig Cambridge, hence for St. John, N. B., lost her anchors and chains in Delaware Bay, and put into the Breakwater.

WOODS' HOLE, May 10, 12 M.—Passing by, ship Nunquam Dormio, from New-York for St. John, N. B.

Spoken, &c.

Cordelia—brig, from Remedios for Bristol, R. I., May 6, lat. 34 09, lon. 75 50.

Ida Taylor—Br. ship, from Auckland, N. Z., for London, April 18, lat. 27 50, lon. 40 08.

J. F. Duffee—Br. bark, from Sagua for Cork for orders, 9 ds. out, May 6, lat. 33 30, lon. 75 55.

M. E. Gage—schr., from Boston for Charleston, May 3, lat. 36 20, lon. 47 6.

Mont Blanc—ship, of Bath, from Savannah for Greenock, 10 ds. out, May 7, lat. 34 50, lon. 74 59.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, April 18, schr. Gersh Banker and brig Fredonia, for New-York soon.

At Manzanilla, April 21, brig Caroline Gulliver, for New-York in a week.

At Eleuthera, May 1, schr. Annawan, for Baltimore May 15.

CLOTHING

20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES,

AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND WORKMANSHIP.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,

NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY, Opposite 6th-st.

All Wool Suits.

$18, $20, $25 and $35.

BUSINESS COATS,

$10, $12, $14, $16 TO $25.

CASSIMERE PANTS,

$4, $5, $6, $7 TO $12.

AN INCORRUPTIBLE JUDGE OF THE PRESENT.

When the question arises how to fix the value of a preparation for the sick and suffering, as well as healthy people, we cannot do it in a better manner than by first taking notice of the opinion of science.

What science the incorruptible judge of the present, proclaims, is the result of analysis and experience. That over which she pronounces her anathema must surely perish, while that which she *approves* or proclaims *as beneficial to health* is not only thankfully recognized, but also used and recommended by the public.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

THE WELL-KNOWN BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,

furnishes us with an incontestible proof of that fact.

About twenty years ago it was only known to the Prussian people; but when the physicians of that nation believed it their duty to speak its praise in medical papers, the eyes of all Germany, and afterward of France, England, Russia, and, finally, those of the whole of Europe, were attracted to it.

With an UNANIMITY SELDOM MET WITH, physicians of all theories have declared that

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH

is an excellent dietetic and tonic; that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT contains strengthening properties in the highest degree; that HOFF'S HEALTH BEVERAGE is an efficacious remedy in cases of

ENFEEBLED VITAL POWERS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, &c.,

and that persons afflicted with

DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS

will find it not only an invaluable remedy, but also an exceedingly

PLEASANT BEVERAGE.

It is no wonder then, that the representatives of European science,

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS,

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON,

THE DIRECTORS OF THE GERMAN HOSPITALS, &c.,

all united in conferring

DIPLOMAS, PRIZE MEDALS,

and other honorable distinctions upon

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE.

ITS INTRODUCTION INTO AMERICA

SEEMS TO BE

A MARCH OF TRIUMPH!

We refer to the report made to the

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,

BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THAT SCIENTIFIC BODY,

to the names published of

ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS,

who have used themselves or prescribed Hoff's Malt Extract, the great tonic.

We therefore conclude that a health preparation approved by science as

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE

has been, merits the attention and the

CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, No. 542 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail promptly executed.

1867.

SPRING FASHIONS.

SEE THE NEW EMPRESS INVISIBLE TRAIL.

Also, all the NEW FASHIONABLE SHAPES in the "PRIDE OF THE WORLD," "PARIS TRAIL," and ALL OTHERS of our POPULAR STYLES. The QUESTION SETTLED by the FASHION MAGAZINES in FAVOR of J. W. BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

OR DOUBLE SPRING SKIRTS.

THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in the UNITED STATES and in MANY OTHER COUNTRIES. AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., N. Y.

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IN

GENTS', BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

BROKAW BROS.,

NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE,
NOS. 30 AND 34 4TH-AV.,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,

Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

THE "STECK" PIANOS,

So unjustly excluded from their officially allotted place in the Paris Exposition, having won the very latest Medals awarded in New-York, in a field open to all competitors, is presumptive proof that they are in advance in the very latest improvements.

GEO. STECK & CO.,

No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway.

From the Evening Express, April 13, 1867.

* * * "*If the Messrs. Steck can make the best Piano, people will find it out in spite of any manœuvering on the part of their opponents. They claim that they can do so.*"

From the Staats Zeitung, April 27, 1867.

* * * "IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THESE PIANOS POSSESS SO MANY MERITS THAT THEY WOULD MOST LIKELY HAVE CARRIED OFF THE PRIZE HAD THEY BEEN ADMITTED TO THE COMPETITION." * * * *

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"First and foremost—we had almost said the author, but certainly the greatest promoter in this country of this very necessary and important product—stands the name of Mr. F. S. Cozzens. Taking it in its infancy, by his ability and perseverance the traffic in the article has been swelled to the proportions of a giant, while the vintage has been improved from time to time, so that our wines rank in flavor with fine imported articles. Buyers always find the stocks of the most skillful pressers consigned to F. S. Cozzens. His establishment is therefore decidedly your market."—*From McKillop's Commercial Cities of the Union.*

STILL AND SPARKLING,
PLEASANT VALLEY WINES,
BOTTLER'S CINCINNATI WINES,
LONGWORTH'S CINCINNATI WINES,
KELLER'S CALIFORNIA WINES,
AT VINEYARD PRICES TO THE TRADE.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE corner 23d-st and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works and also choice English, French and Scotch Stationery

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 11,

SIXTH NIGHT

of the celebrated comedian,

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,

upon which occasion an

EXCELLENT BILL OF PERFORMANCE,

consisting of the famous Dickens romance of

DAVID COPPERFIELD,

and Mr. Brougham's own great extravaganza,

POCAHONTAS,

will be presented, Mr. Brougham appearing in his celebrated characters of

MICAWBER and POWHATAN.

Mrs. W. M. GOMERSALL (expressly engaged) as

POCAHONTAS.

Mr. BROUGHAM has been induced to remain at the Olympic ANOTHER WEEK, and will appear on MONDAY NEXT IN DOMBEY AND SON.

RIGHT REV. WM. POTTER, D. D., will visit St. Barnabas Chapel, No. 306 Mulberry-st., to administer the rite of Confirmation, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 12.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1861,

is indorsed by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
ORANGE JUDD, Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,
New-York City,
DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
J. M. REID, D. D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Chicago, Ill.,
THOMAS M. EDDY, D. D., Editor.
CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER,
E. S. PORTER, D. D., Editor.
EVANGELIST, New-York City,
Dr. H. M. FIELD and J. G. CRAIGHEAD,
Editors.
EXAMINER AND CHRONICLE,
New-York City,
EDWARD BRIGHT, Editor.
INDEPENDENT, New-York City,
HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher.
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
Rochester, N. Y.,
D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.
THE METHODIST, New-York City,
GEO. R. CROOK, D. D., Editor.
TRIBUNE, New-York City,
HORACE GREELEY, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guarantee of our manner of doing business, as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published club-lists, in former editions of the leading papers of the country.

The Immense Profits of the Tea Trade Greatly Reduced.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st..........The American houses in China or Japan make large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d...........The banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of teas.

3d...........The importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th..........On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th..........The speculator sells it to the wholesale tea dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th..........The wholesale tea dealer sells it to the wholesale grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th..........The wholesale grocer sells it to the retail dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th..........The retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get*.

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-house stores to our warehouses.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per lb. by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich streets.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

GAS FIXTURES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. & T. DONALDSON,

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 140 9TH-ST.,

ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

MAY, 1867.

DEVLIN & CO.

WILL OPEN THE SEASON WITH A SUPERB STOCK OF

ELEGANT CLOTHING

Call and examine before purchasing. Prices low.

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Dead-sure against Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

THE GREATEST PAIN RELIEVER IN THE WORLD—Warranted superior to any other, or no pay, for the cure of chronic rheumatism, old sores, sprains, bruises, pains in back, limbs and chest; sore throats, &c.: also to take internally for cholic, diarrhœa, dysentery, croup and spasms. It is perfectly innocent, and never fails if used according to the directions. 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by the druggists. Ask for Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and take no other.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

J. H. STURGES, BROKER,

NO. 5 PARK-PLACE, and

NO. 4 DIVISION-ST.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 221, May 10, 1867.
6, 43, 61, 25, 29, 37, 33, 52, 49, 42, 50, 32.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 222, May 10, 1867.
22, 11, 35, 74, 17, 70, 32, 47, 66, 48, 72, 20, 58, 59.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 245, May 10, 1867.
32, 61, 17, 24, 36, 58, 51, 73, 29, 46, 37, 45.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 246, May 10, 1867.
54, 48, 29, 19, 4, 66, 12, 7, 59, 35, 38, 64, 27, 40.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 79 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the [illegible] Orphan Home.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 128, May 10, 1867.
71, 42, 20, [illegible], 52, 10, 66, 59, 24, 22.
GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 129, May 10, 1867.
38, 43, 25, 60, 9, 77, 13, 7, 20, 56, 76, 40, 5.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 138, May 10, 1867.
71, 31, 8, 45, 6, 24, 28, 42, 27, 10, 37.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 139, May 10, 1867.
14, 53, 4, 21, 16, 74, 66, 61, 39, 49, 8, 63, 26.
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